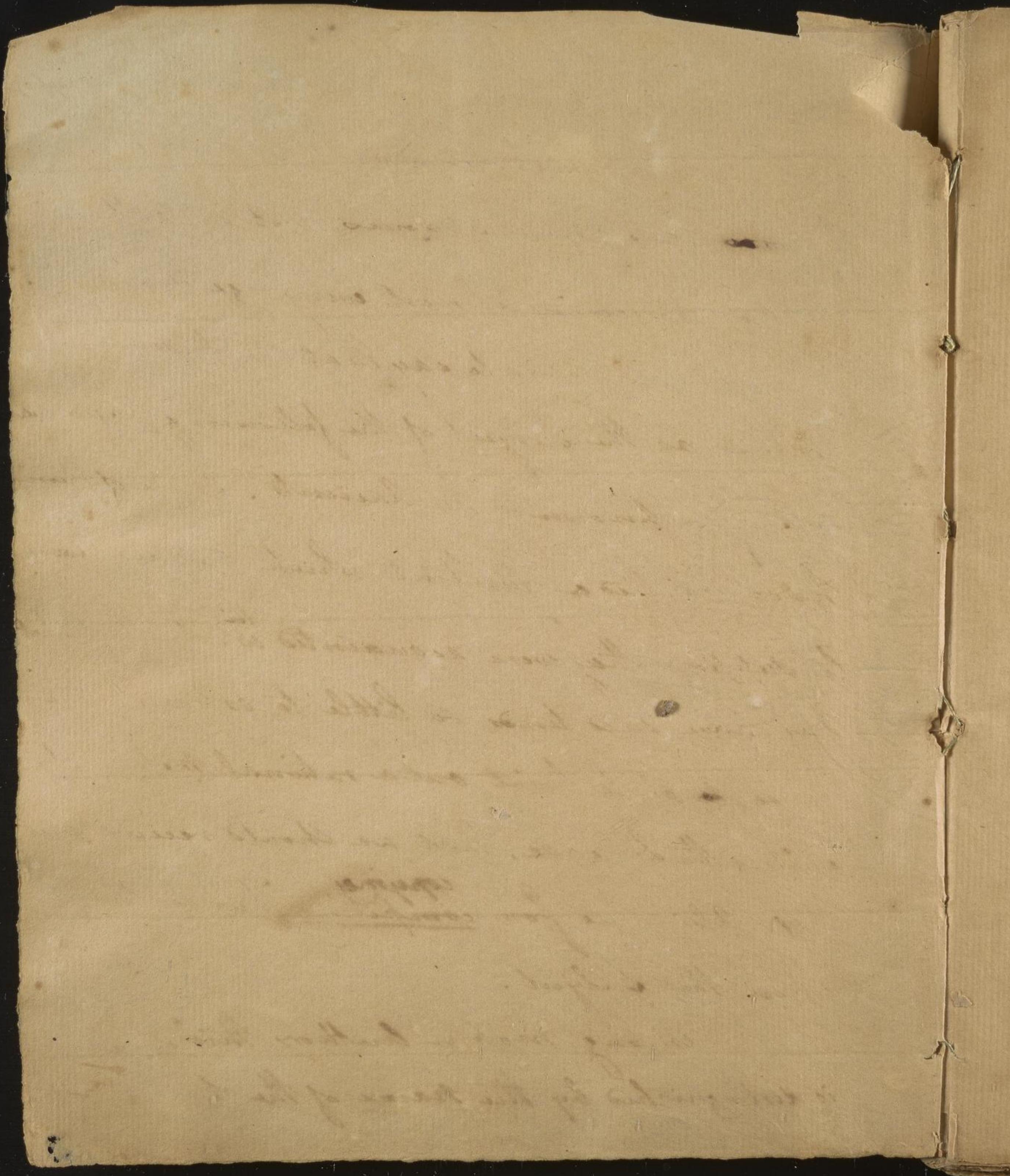


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such great variabilities from a thousand accidents,
that Diseases which are always so much influenced
by ~~the~~ these circumstances, put on different
appearances in almost every age & country.
I would not pretend to say that the Disease ^{ch} w: is
designed as the Subject of the following pages was
entirely unknown to the ancients. Some of them
have dropped a few Hints which give us Reason
to suppose they were acquainted th w: it; but what
they have said tends so little to explain the
Cause, & or to point out a rational method of
curing the Disease, that we should receive, but
little assistance from ^{copying.} completing their sentiments
upon this Subject.

Among modern Authors this Disease
is distinguished by the name of the Vilious or

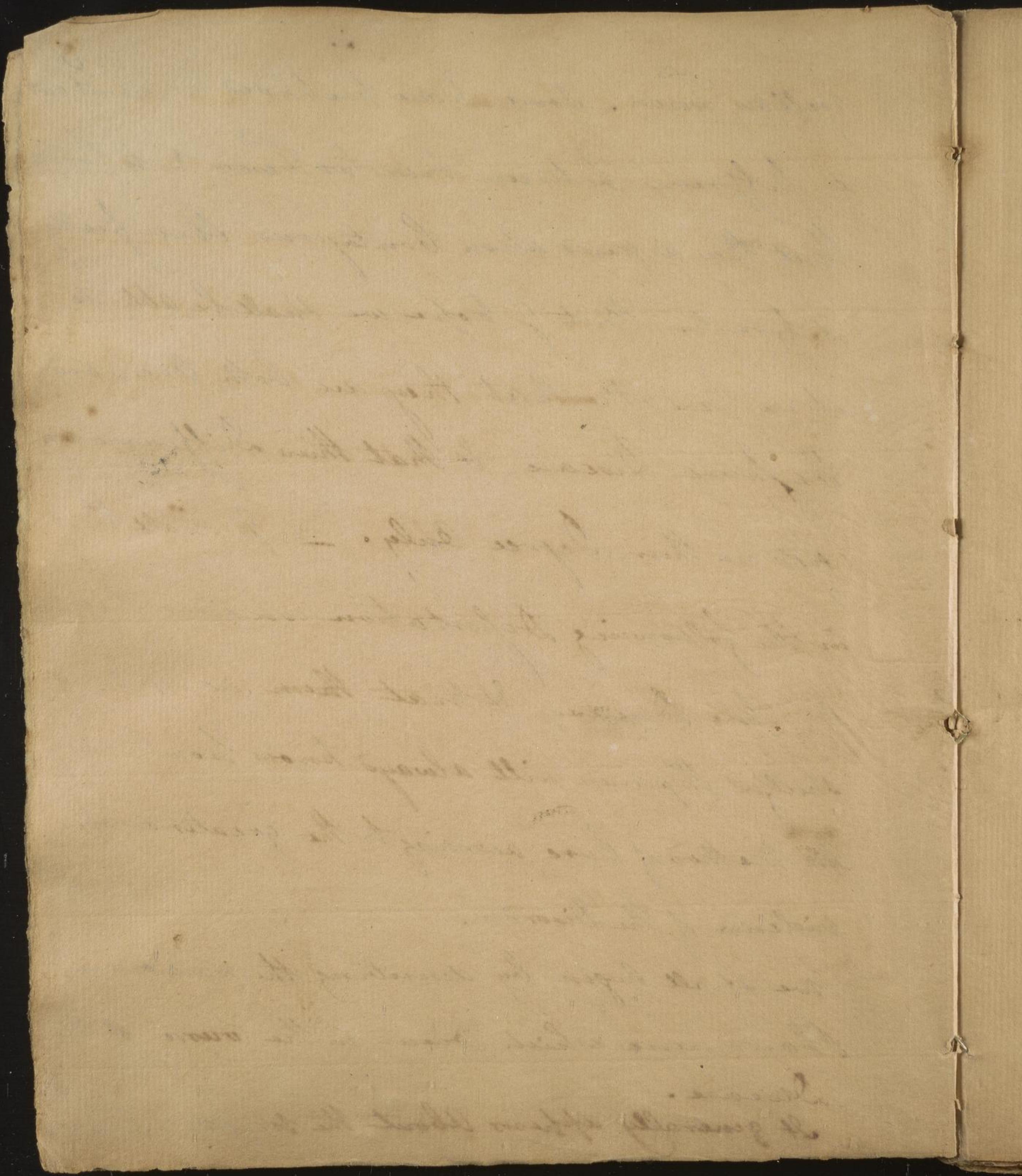


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Yellow Fever. Some have pretended to point out a Difference between these two Fevers, & to prove that they depend upon Contagious Specifically different. But I hope we shall be able to show here after that they are both one, and the same Disease, & that their Difference consists in their Degree Only. — I shall therefore, in the following Dissertation consider them as One Disease & treat them as such. A skillful Physician will always know how to vary his Method of Cure according to the greater or less violence of the Disorder.

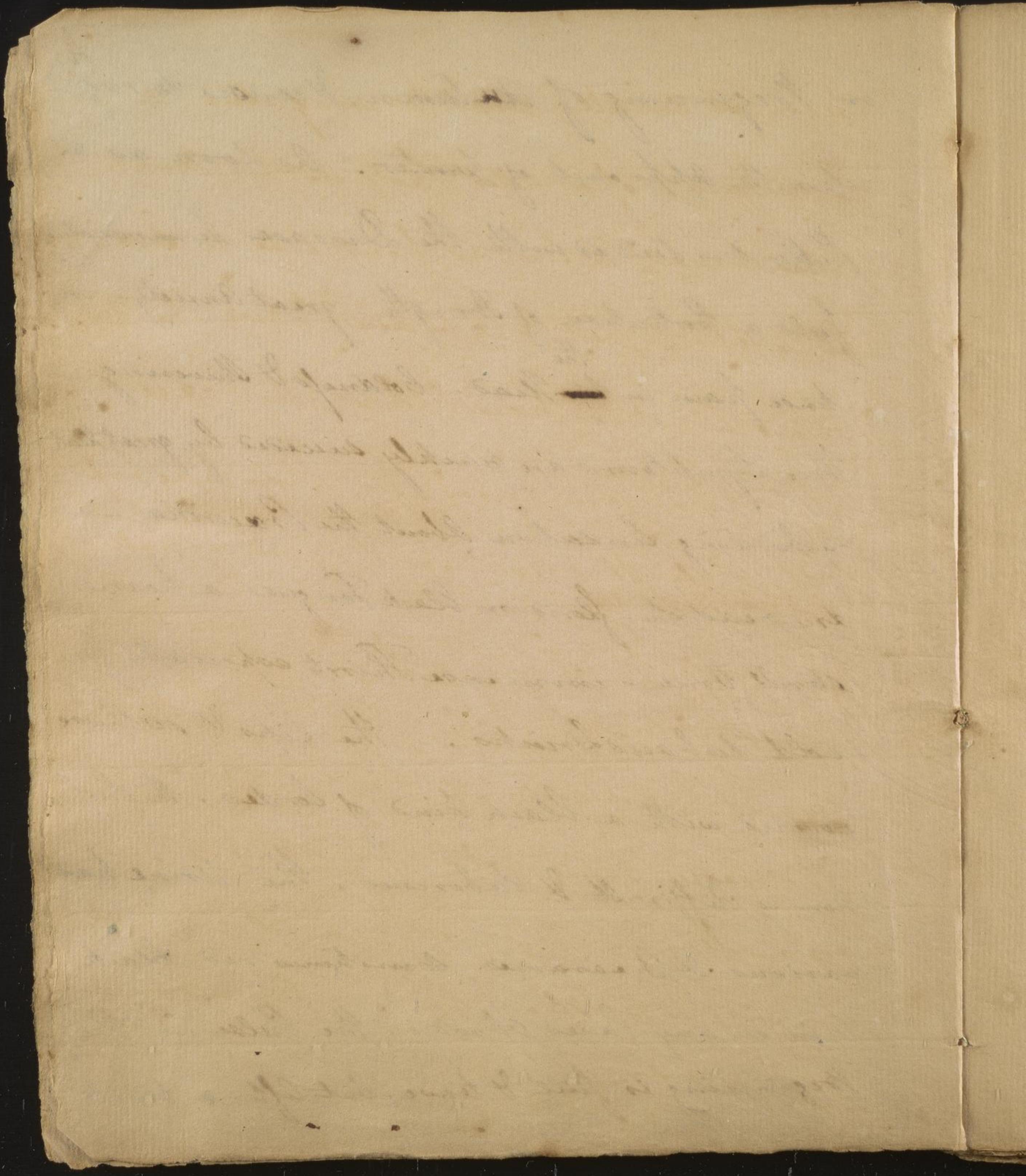
We shall begin by describing the most ordinary Phenomena which occur in the Course of the Disease.

It generally appears about the middle of Summer

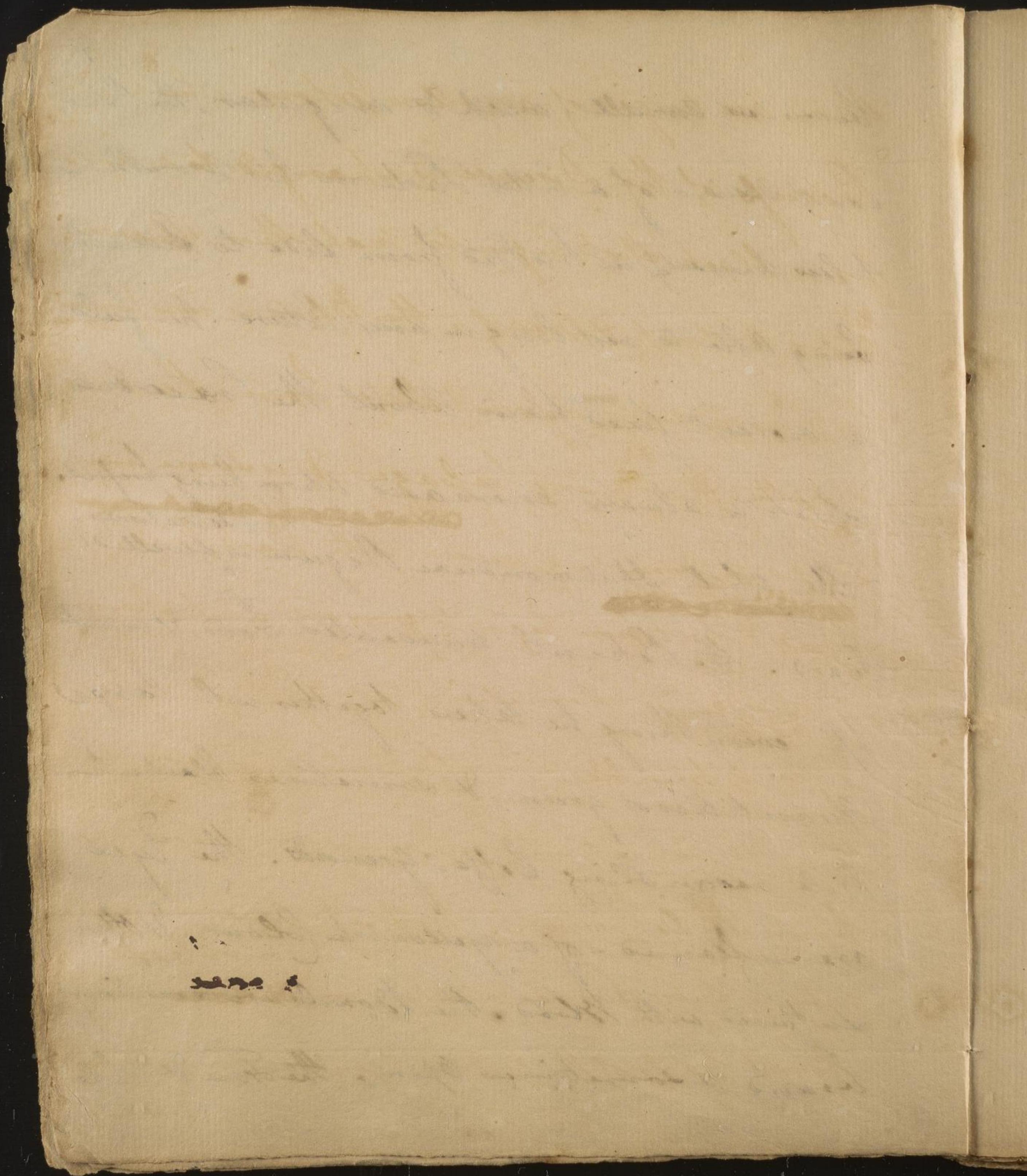


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or Beginning of Autumn, increases to rage
upon the approach of winter. As soon as a
Patient is seized with the Disease he immediately
feels a Prostration of Strength - great Anxiety - in-
tense pain in ~~the~~ Head - Coldness & Shivering.
These Symptoms are quickly succeeded by great heat -
a burning sensation about the Praecordia - a
dry-reddish-florid or black Tongue - a hoarse
shrill voice - immense Thirst especially for
cold Subacid Drinks. - The Lips & Teeth are
covered with a black kind of Sores. The Respi-
ration is difficult & laborious. The Urine has
various Appearances. Sometimes red - black
& in many Cases bloody. The Pulse in the
beginning is full & tense, but after a while

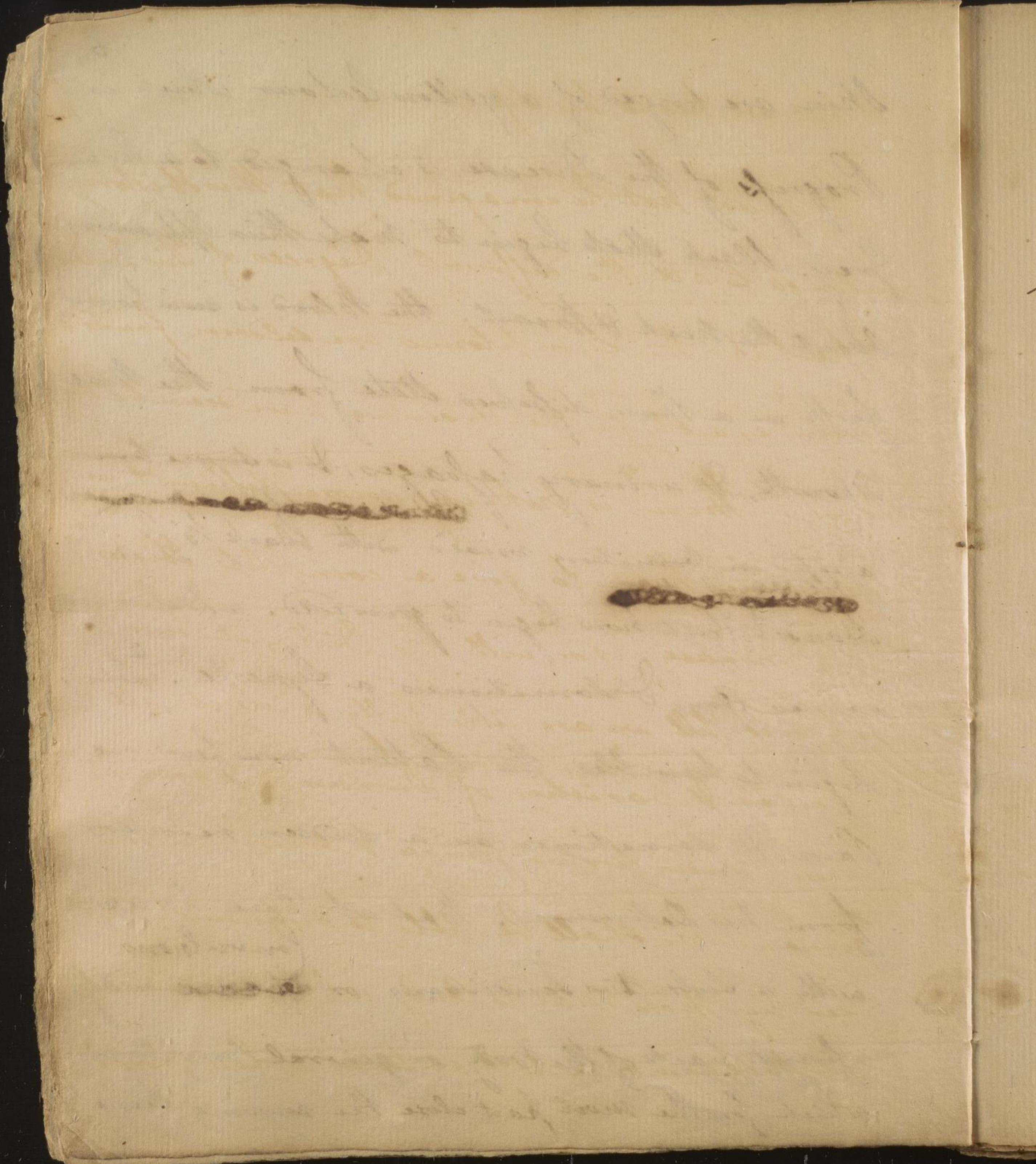


Becomes small - weak & irregular. The Patient
complains of a bitter Taste in his Mouth -
Suffers himself in his Bed from Side to Side without
being able to rest long in any Posture. He feels
a violent fixed pain about the Praecordia
which is always increased upon being pressed.
- The whole Hypochondriac Region is swelled &
hard. The Patient's nauseaes Food, & vomits
up every thing he takes together with large
Quantities of green, & sometimes blackish
Bile resembling Coffe-grounds. The Eyes
are inflamed - of a yellowish Colour - & often
suffused with Blood. the Bowels are sometimes
closed & sometimes Open. the Face & Whole



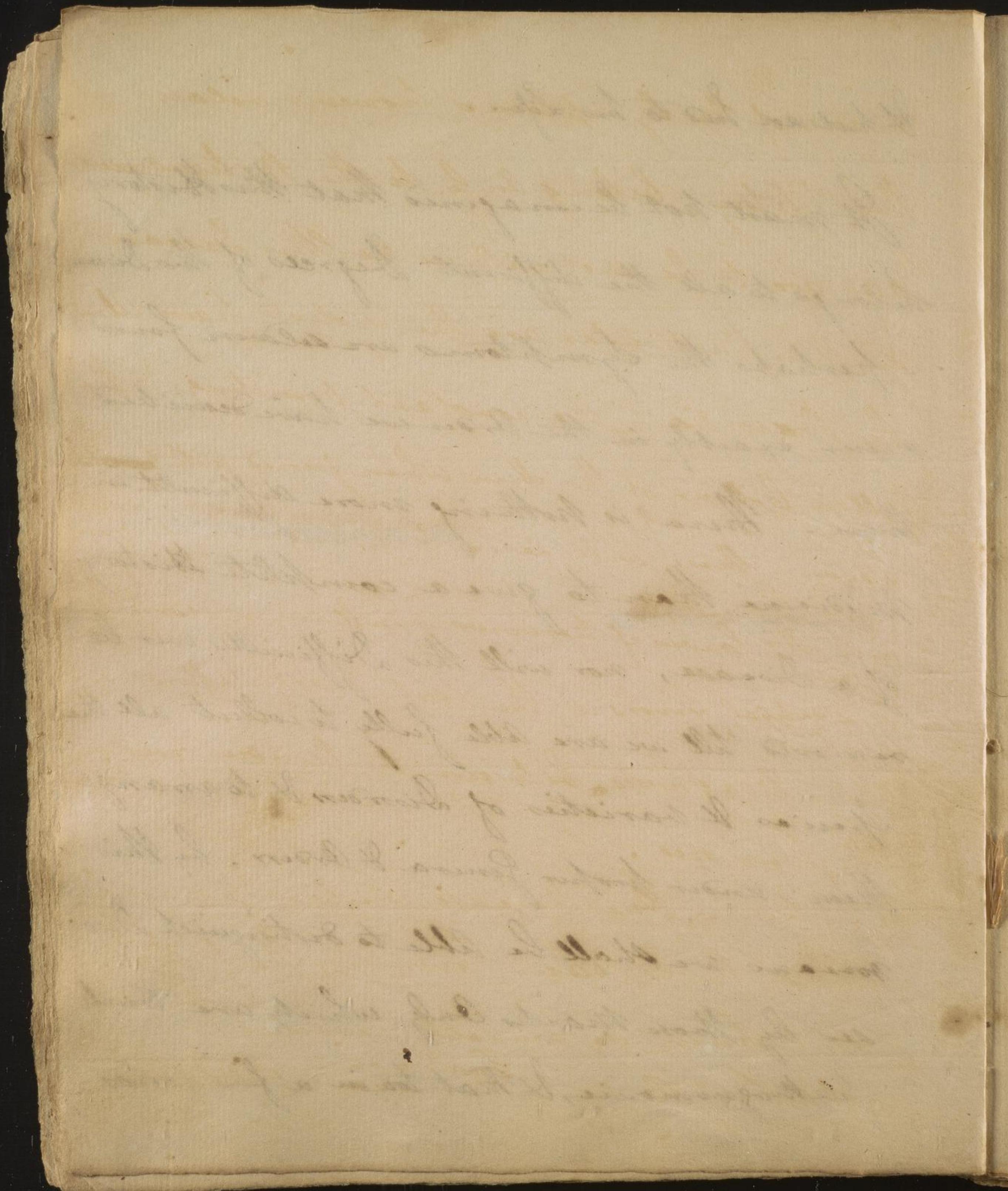
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Skin are tinged of a yellow colour which ^{is} ~~in~~:
Progress of the Disease is changed to a livid
Grey. black Spots begin to make their Appearance
about the neck & Breast. the Blood is now found
forth in a thin dissolved State from the Nose
mouth, & urinary passages, & is sometimes
~~discharged~~ ejected in vomiting mixed with black bile. the
Hands & Feet now begin to grow cold. a Delirium
comes on, & sometimes a Syncope. ^{epis} limbs
begin to tremble. the Patient now feels no
Pain, & sometimes on a sudden recovers
from his Delirium. But at Once he is seized
with a Subultus Tenditum or ~~shakes~~ in dif:
-frent parts of the Body, or general Convulsions
which for the most part close the moving Scene.



If put an End to his Life. —

It must not be imagined that this History belongs to all the different Degrees of this Disease. — perhaps the Symptoms are seldom found to occur exactly in the Order we have described them. There is nothing more difficult in Medicine than to give a complete History of a Disease, nor will this Difficulty ever be removed till we are able fully to collect all the Species & varieties of Disorders & to arrange them under proper Genera & Orders. by this means we shall be able to distinguish Diseases by those Marks only which are truly pathognomonic, & that too in a few words.



many of the Symptoms however related in
this History belong only to the Bilious Fever,
and are to be met with in no Other Disease,
such in particular are the violent pain about
the Precordia - the constant vomiting, & the
yellow Colour of the Skin when joined with ~~fever~~
Fever. These will serve to distinguish it from
all the Cases of nervous - Inflammatory and
petechial Fevers. The last mark affords a
sure Diagnosis between the Bilious Fever &
the Jaundice.

There is One Disease which is often confounded with the Bilious Fever viz: the March or Camp Fever so accurately described by Sir John Pringle in his ^{Treatise on} Diseases of the Army.
This Disease often alternates th w: the Dysentery,

* See a note in Sir John Pringle's Dis-
-eases of the Army. p 205.

& appears to be the same Disease only diversified by the greater or less moisture of the weather. it depends on an obstructed perspiration which when effused into the Intestines, & mixing with the Bile constitutes the Dysentery. the Discharge of Bile in this disorder is only ^{an} accidental circumstance, & does not always attend, especially in the manner, or in the degree we have taken notice off in the Bilious Fever, nor does the Patient complain of ~~but~~ any remarkable pain or burning about the Praecordia. I will not however say, but what both Diseases may have been originally the same. their difference may be entirely owing to the influence of climates & other circumstances upon them. Dr. Rush seems to be of this opinion. * the Camp as well as Bilious Fever in time becomes a contagious Disease. —

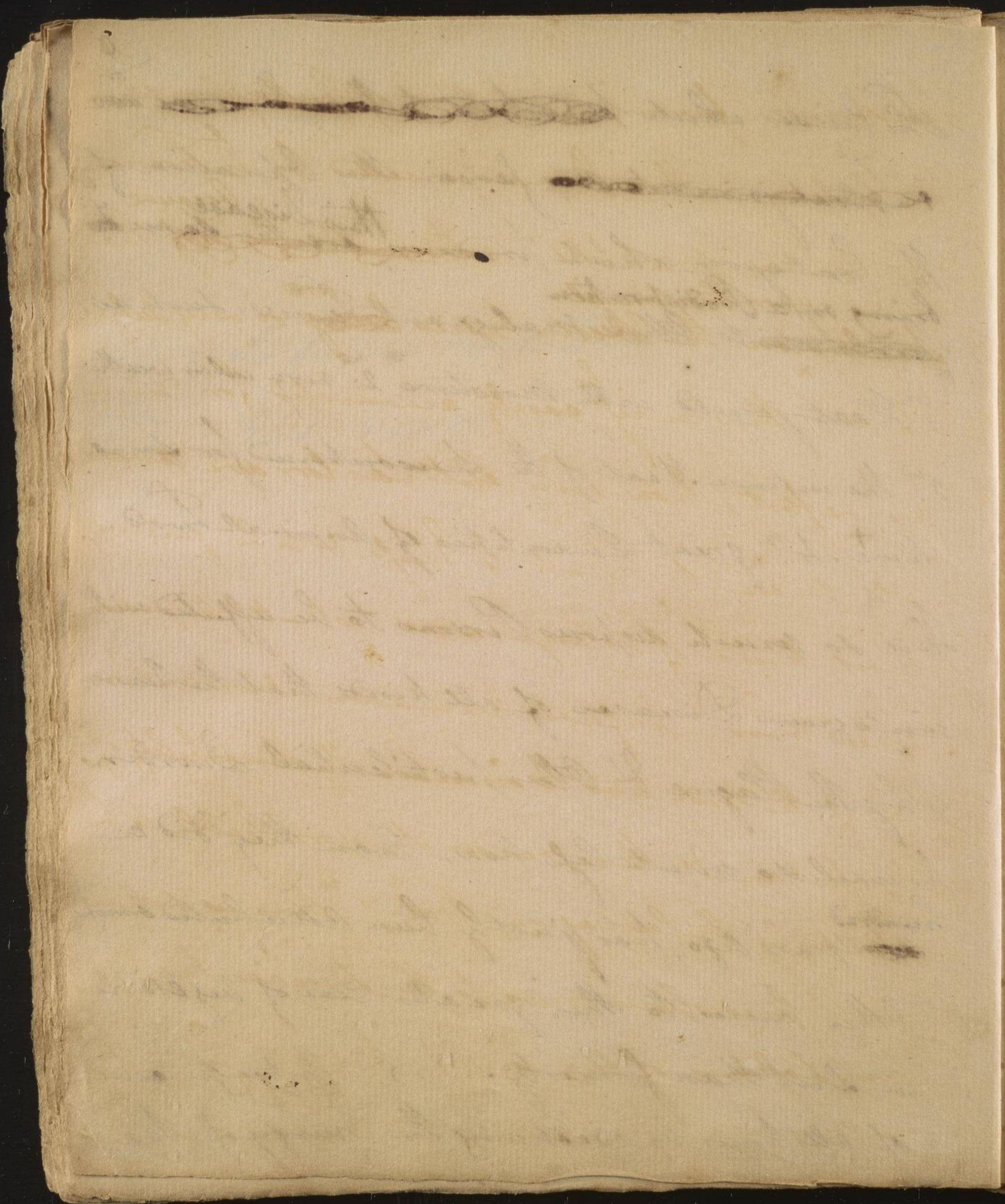
* See Sir John Pringle's Discourse of the Army page 82-3

+ Ibid: page 83. -

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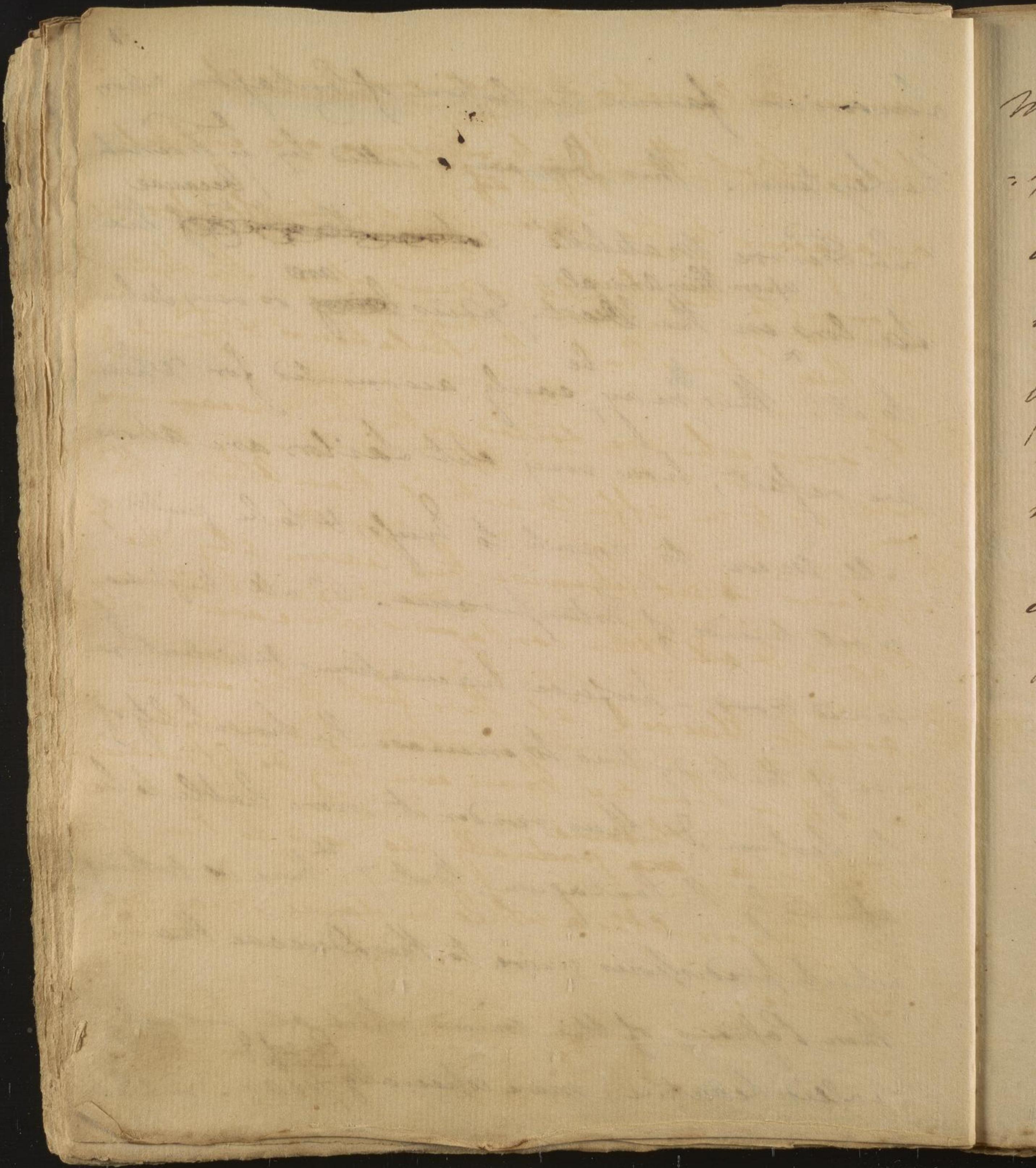
The Causes which ~~Produce all Diseases~~ I
~~in Particular~~ favour the Operation of
the Contagion which produces ^{this Disease,} are the same
bring on a Predisposition
to other malignant Fevers, such as
~~the~~
1^o: Heat joined with Moisture 2^o: very calm weather.
3^o: the intense Heat of the Sun continued for some
time. 4^o: great Quantities of Animal Food.

This so much disposes Persons to be affected with
contagious Diseases of all kinds that the Reason
Why the Plague & Other pestilential Disorders
prevail so much less now, than they did a
hundred
~~or~~ years ago, has justly been attributed among
Other Causes to the greater use of Vegetables
in Diet than formerly. — 5^o: Intemperance
of all kinds by weakening the Energy of the



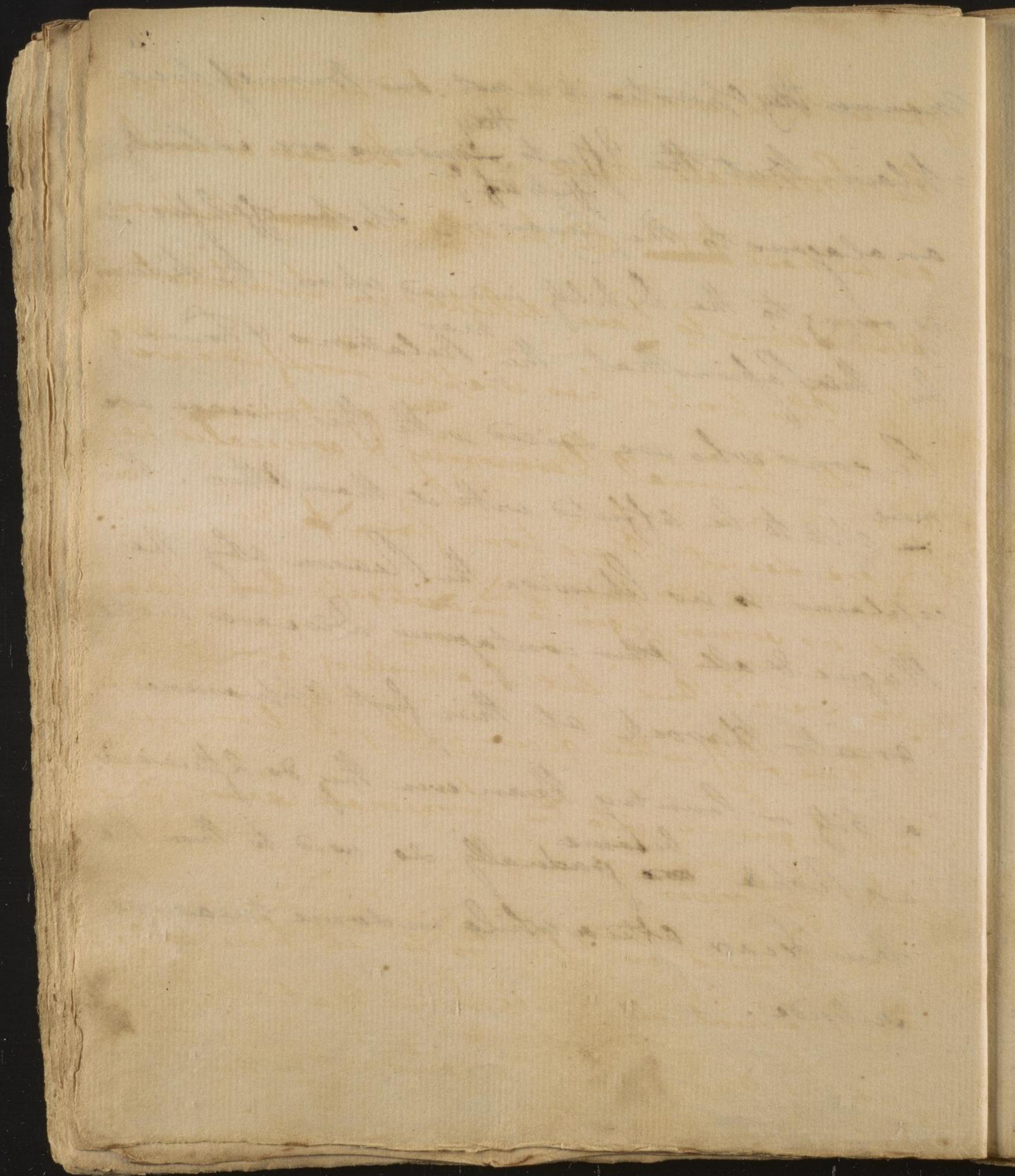
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Tensorium favours the action of Contagion upon
the System. This Disease is called by ^{the French} because
"La Seconde Matelotte" ~~upon their arrival~~ ^{are}
Sailors in the West-Indies ~~being~~ so very subject
to it. This may ^{be} easily accounted for when
we reflect, how very oft Sailors are above
all men to drink to excess, & to be guilty of
most kinds of Intemperance. 6th all highdear
- son & Food - profuse evacuations & violent
- use of the Body tend to increase the sensibility of
the System, & thus render it more liable to be
affected by the Contagion. But 7th there is nothing
which predisposes more to this Disease than
those Passions of the mind which are properly
called Sedative, more especially ^{Grief &} Fear. in what



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manner they operate it is not our Business to ex-
plain. But the ^{they} Effects ~~standus~~ are entirely
analogous to the ^{Effects of} Causes we spoke of before. it
is owing to the Debility induced upon the System
by these Pains that the ^{near} Relations & Friends of
Persons who are seized with this Disease are
more apt to be affected with it than Others. This
explains to us likewise the Reason why the
Plague & all other contagious Diseases make
greater Havock at their first Appearance in
a City or Country than ever they do afterward,
as People ^{become} gradually so used to them that
their Fear after a while in some measure
subsides. —



It is to be wished to be wished we could assign
The Proximate Cause of this Disease as easily
as we have ~~assigned~~ the predisposing. ~~cause~~. Nature
who seems to have delighted in Simplicity in
her other works, has wrapped herself in a veil
in the Animal Economy, & concealed her
more secret Operations from our view.
we no sooner begin to investigate them, than
we are at once lost in a circle of causes & effects.
These Difficulties occur with peculiar force in
our inquiries into the proximate Cause of the
bilious Fever.

It would employ too much time to here
to recount all the Opinions that have sub-
- sisted among Physicians upon this subject.

~~Agathis John Bringle; Hypocarusto his disease
of the body &c.~~

* ut Bilio Putrescentiam examinarem
in unam Phialam infudi Bilio recentis serum:
ciam, cum Aqua fontana sequunciam, &
in Altram Phialam infudi Carnis, ex eodem
animali, recentis, et in pulpa contusa
Drachmas duas cum Aqua fontana Uncis dua:
bus. Utramque Phialam apertam reponit in
Hypocarusto, ad Calorem Dominiis sani calife:
to. post Horas sex, Caro Odorem summe fute:
tem cadaverosum ~~haec~~ praebebat, Bilio vero Odor
nequaquam mutata fuit, & non nisi post Horas qua:

I shall only hint at one or two of them.

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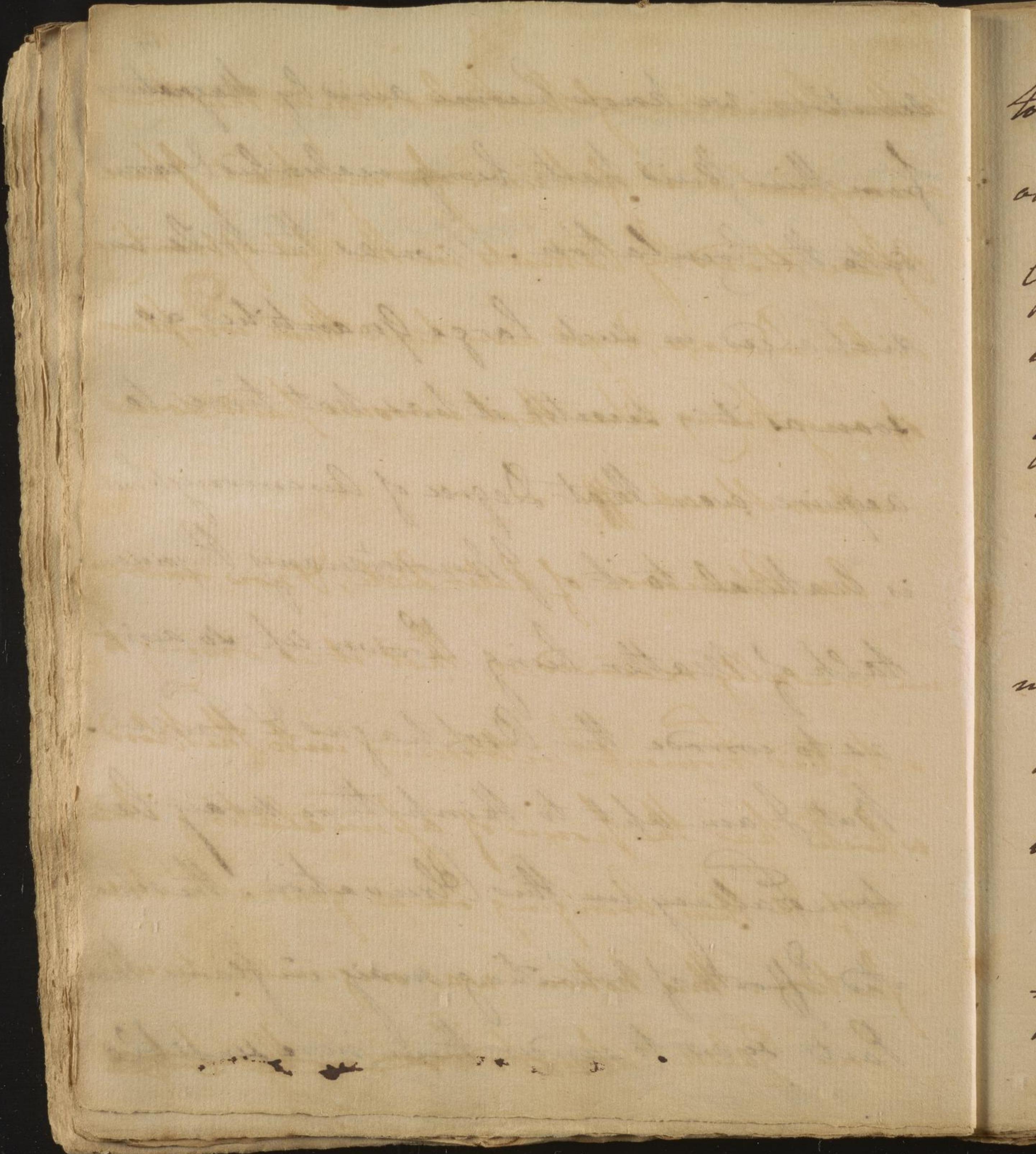
For a long time this Disease was supposed to have its seat in the Bile upon the Ac^t. of accidⁿ: and Opinion that it was more disposed to Putre^c:faction than any of the Other Humors of the Body. But we have ^a direct Experiments that prove the contrary of this Doctrine to be true. nor can we attribute the Disease to an increased Secretion of Bile any more than we can the Small pox to the profuse Spitting, or the Malaria to the immoderate Flow of Urine which generally take place in those Diseases. I am so far from thinking that it depends upon a morbid Acrimony of the Bile, that I rather imagine the Acrimony ^{of the fluid} is considerably diminished. all

: draginta Octo, Odorum velut moschi exspirabat.

Dr. Ramsay's Inaugural Dissertation
"de Bile" Oper. **xxv**.

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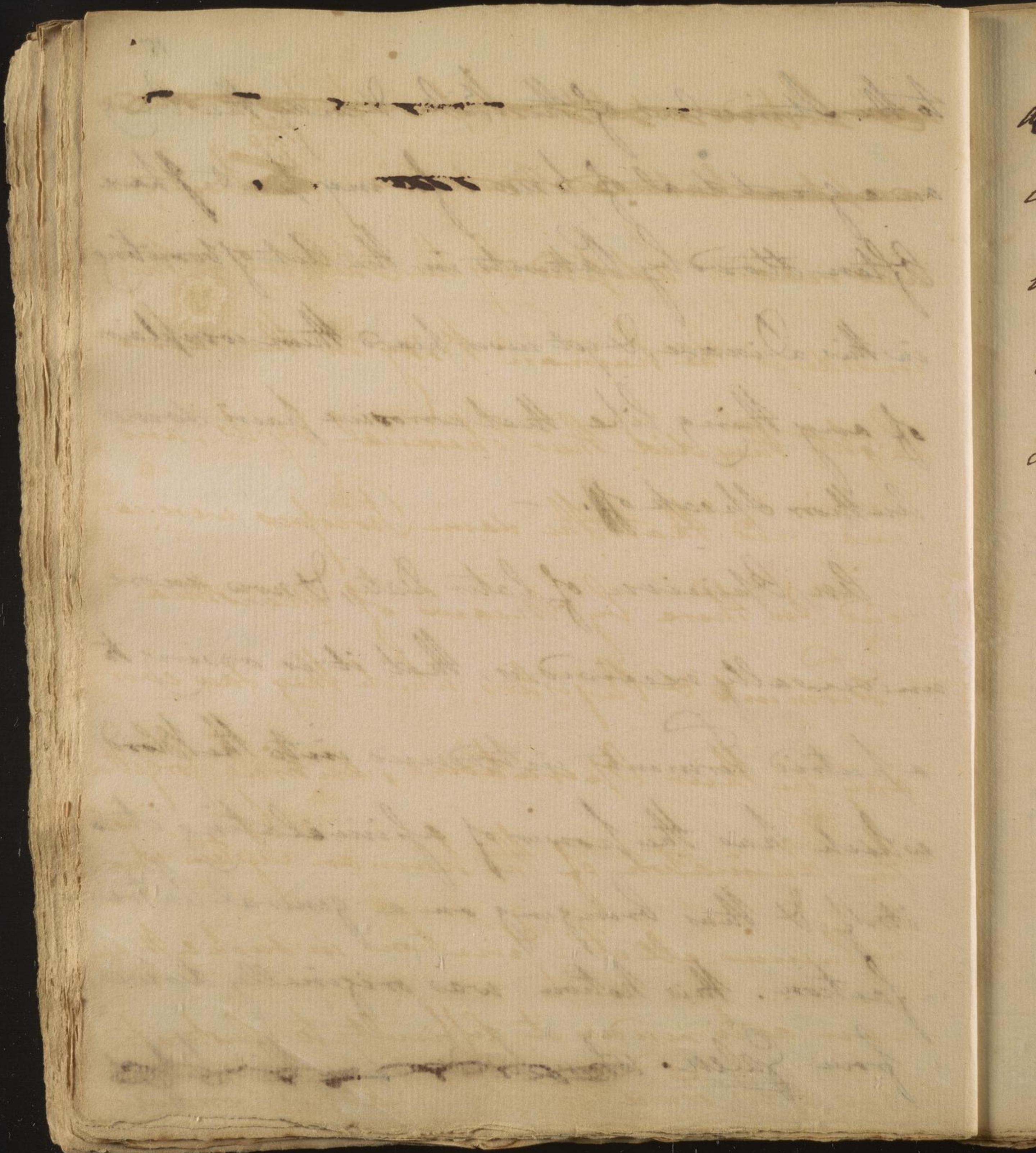
secretions we know become acrid by Stagnation,
from their fluid parts being reabsorbed & carried
into the Circulation. Now as the Bile is
discharged in such large Quantities as
soon as it is secreted, it has not time to
acquire even that Degree of Acrimony which
is natural to it. I know many Physicians
talk of Matter being thrown up so acrid
as to corrode the Oesophagus & Fauces.
But I am apt to think there may be
some Fallacy in this Observation. The repe-
-ting Efforts of vomiting may inflame those
Parts so as to render them more sensible



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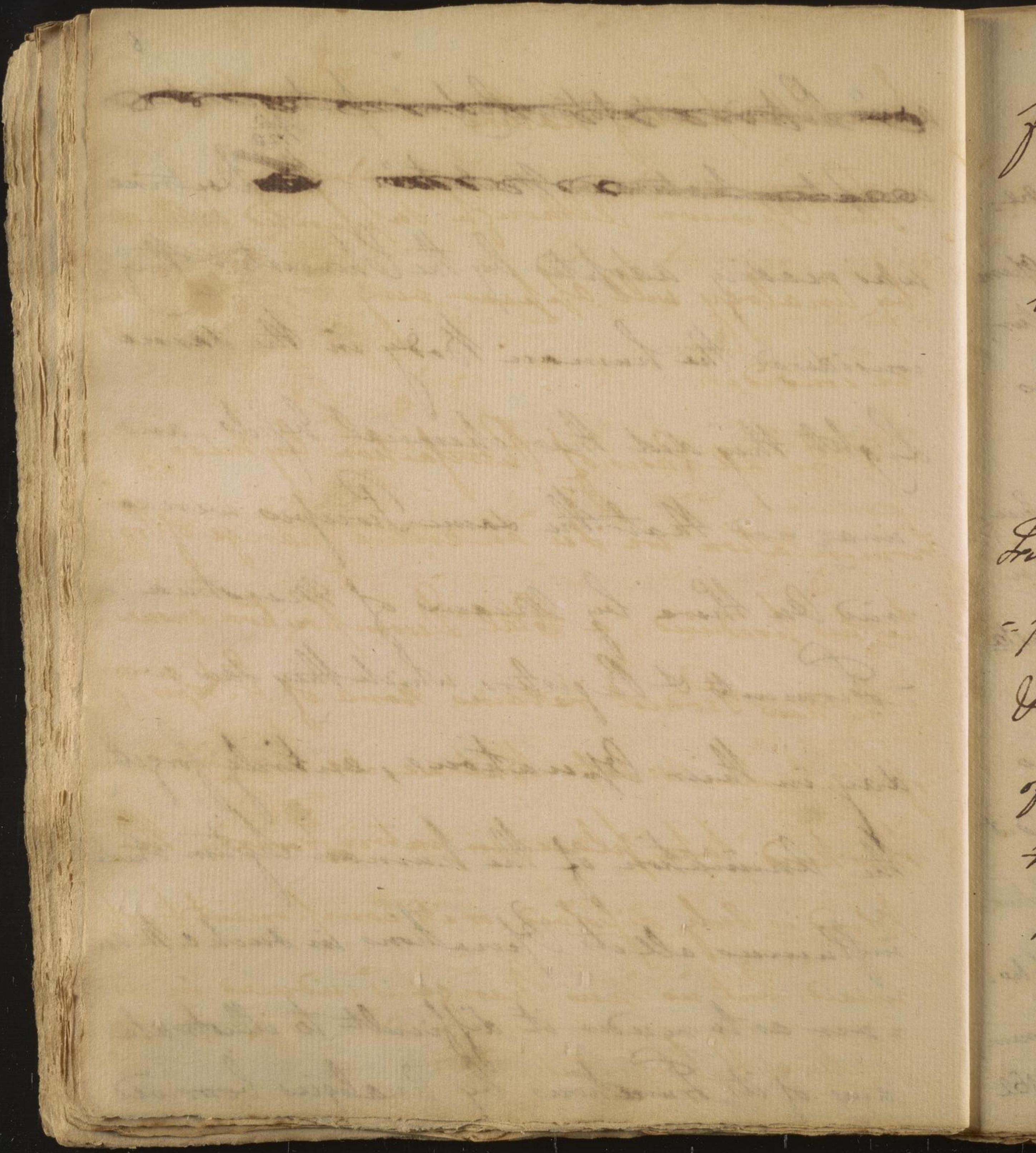
to the Stimulus of the Biles & may thus bring
on a great deal of pain. for my part I have
often stood by Patients in the Act of vomiting
in this Disease, & yet never heard them complain
of any thing like that corrosive pain some
Authors speak off. —

An Opinion of later Date, & now more
universally received, is, that it is owing to
a putrid ferment introduced into the Blood,
which has the power of assimilating it to
itself, & thus bringing on a general Putre-
faction. This notion was originally derived
from Galen. ~~What does he think?~~



~~"Introduction to the Composition & Action
of the Human Body in the
reception, Saturation and Nutrition - The~~ Doctrine

was readily adopted by the Chemists. They
considered the human body in the same
light they did their chemical subjects, and
imagined that the same processes were car-
ried on there by means of Materia -
- Ferments & Registers, which they saw every
day in their operations, entirely forgetting
the animation of the human system which
influences all its operations in such a man-
ner as to render it difficult to illustrate
any of its operations by analogies borrowed



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from other parts of nature.

This Opinion Although supported so much by analogy will appear very improbable when we consider

1: In all cases of Putrefaction by means of Fermentation we see an entire Change of Properties produced. a total Decomposition ensues, & the new Product retains none of ^{the} Properties of the former Mist. But we see nothing of this kind take place in putrid Livers. the Blood is only dissolved, or its component parts mixed, but no new Change is induced in its Nature & Properties.

* Juvenula in febre continua putrida re-
guta prorsum, nullam Annino Artis Opem
experta. Die undecimo Morbi ad nos defertur,
toto pectori, colloque anteriore pluri mis
Petechias scatens. Morbo ut illa retulit
quotidie aucto; nullam ut nos judicare debui-
mus, sui Sectionem praebente. Sanguis ipsi
tunc misus, in vasculo primo, et tertio Crusta
phlogistica tectus erat, universaque in
rubra parte compactissimus. Duodecimo
morbis die repetita venæ Lectio, crustam dedit
hesterni densiori. Ergo nec 12 Dierum Diutur-
nitate, nec centenaria Petechiarum Ruptio:
ne Sanguis Inflammatoriam suam Spicitudinem,
sive Cruditatem amiserat. vol 11. page 162

2^o we often see all the Symptoms of a putrid
Fever arising from Contagion, & yet the Blood
so far from being dissolved retains an Inflamm.
- matory Crust. a remarkable Instance of
this may be seen in the Works of the learned
^{Professor} Dr De Haen of Vienna⁴

3^o accelerated Excrements, begin to act as soon
as they are applied to the Bodies on which they
are designed to operate, & generally observe a
uniform regular time in their action, but no-
thing of this kind is observed wth Regard to the
Contagious we are treating off. it sometimes
lies ten or twelve Days before it exutes
the Disease, & sometimes brings it on at

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* See Dr. Lind's Treatise upon Fever & Infection
page 62

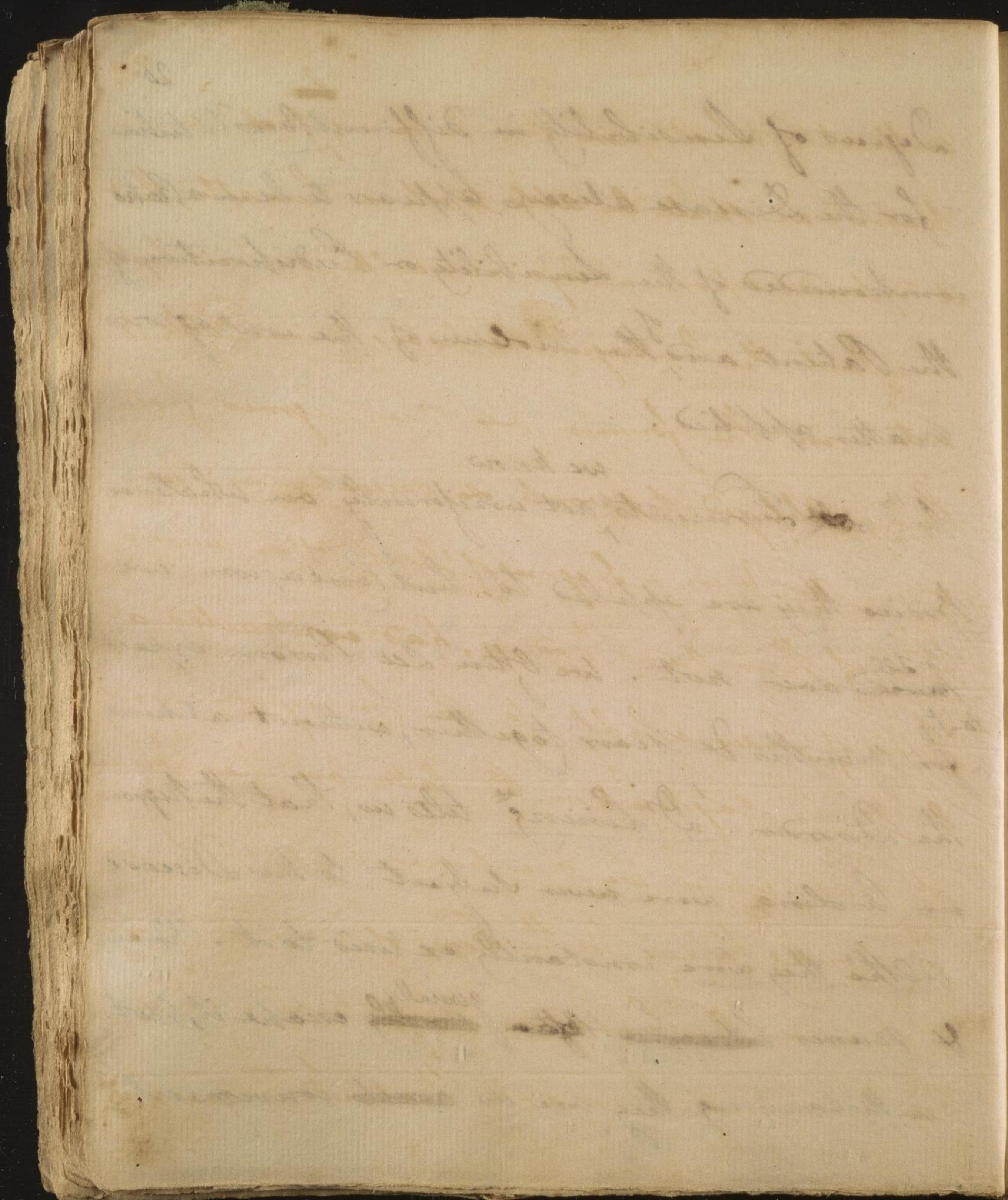
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Once. * in these Cases surely no Exacerbation
could have taken place. the Patients mentioned
by Dr. Lind were seized the moment they reci-
-ved the Contagion. Sir John Pringle mentions
several Instances of Soldiers who were seized
in a manner equally sudden with these
Men. Although he does not tell us they
perceived any Smell at the time. But it
is highly probable these Symptoms could arise
from nothing else, but the immediate action
of the Miasma or Contagion upon their
~~Nervous Systems~~ ^{Constitution}. These Differences in the time
in which the Body is affected, may easily be
accounted for by having Recourse to the diffi-
-rent

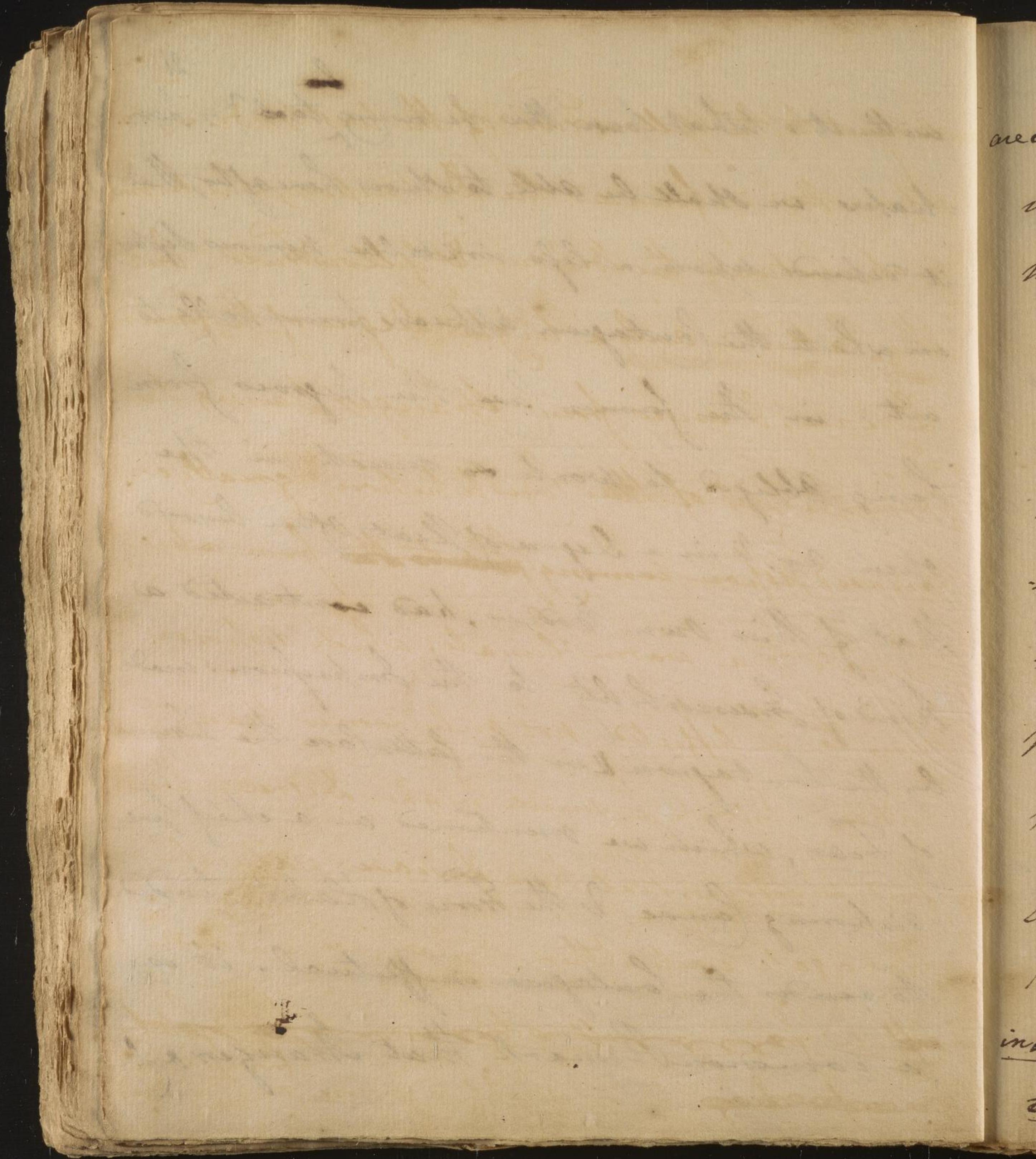
* Physical & literary Assoc of Edinburgh
vol 11

Degre's of Sensibility in different Constitutions.
— for the Disease always appears to be in a Ratio
compounded of the Sensibility or Predisposition of
the Patient, and ^{of} the violence of the contagious
matter applied. —

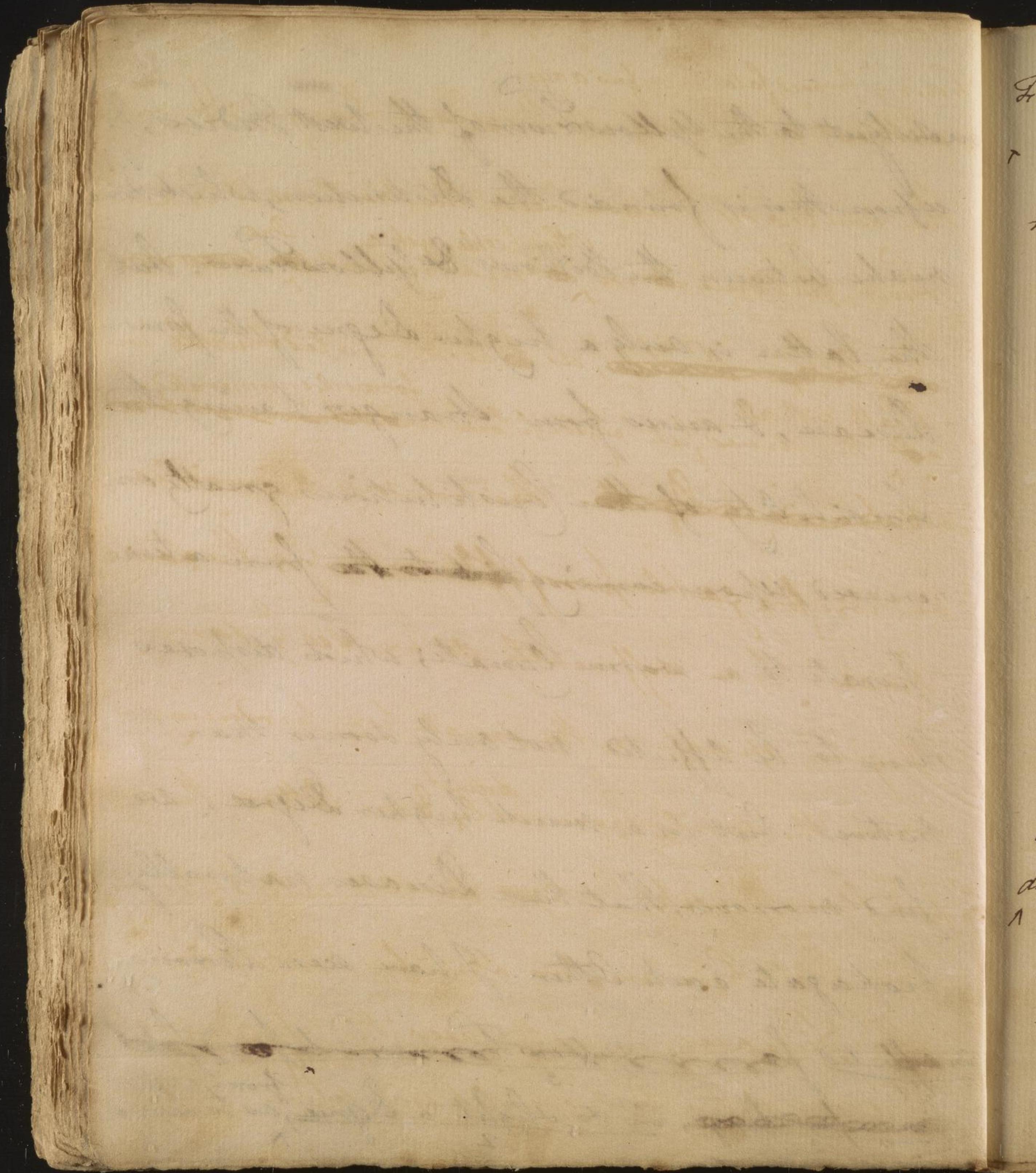
4th: ~~the~~ Ferments ^{we know} act uniformly on whatever
Bodies they are applied to, but Contagion we
~~never~~ ^{see} does not. we often see Persons exposed
to it for months & years together, without catching
the Disorder. Dr. Lining* tells us, that the Negroes
in Carolina were never subject to this Disease,
altho' they were constantly exposed to it. Physicians
& Nurses ~~generally~~ ^{generally} escape it, not:
— notwithstanding they are so ~~much~~ convenient



with it. What can this be owing to? - per-
haps we shall be able to show hereafter, that
it depends upon a less irritable nervous system,
on which the Contagion appears principally to
act. in the former Case the Negroes from
being obliged to work so much in the
open Air, & in a Degree of Heat often beyond
that of their own Bodies, had contracted a
kind of Insensibility to the Impressions made
by the Contagion; & in the latter Case the absence
of Fear, which we mentioned as a chief pre-
disposing Cause, & the force of Habit tends
to render the Contagion ineffectual. it is
a common Remark that Strangers only



are subject to the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, &
upon this is founded the distinction, which some
make between the Bilious & Yellow Fever. but
the latter is only a higher Degree of the former
Disease, & arises from Strangers having the
Sensibility of their Constitutions greatly en-
creased, upon coming ~~first to the~~ from a tem-
perate to a warm Climate; which disposes
them to be affected not only sooner than the
natives, but in a much higher Degree. we
find moreover, that these Diseases naturally
propagate each Other. I have seen Persons
~~infected from Yellow Fever which had first~~
~~infection~~, ³ in so slight a Degree, as to recover
^{from a yellow}



Fever, proved fatal in a few days.

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without ever being in the least danger; & on

The contrary I have seen the most mild bilious
Fever, produce it in a malignant ~~or~~ ^{One} ~~case~~

~~Bilious Pox~~, as terminated shortly in
Death with all ^{former} ~~mentioned~~ enumerated.

& the dreadful Symptoms ~~which do not~~ mentioned

~~espéciale~~. This in my Opinion is

an irrefragable proof of their being the same

Disease. How differently do we see ^{the} same Con-

-tagion operate in the small pox, producing in

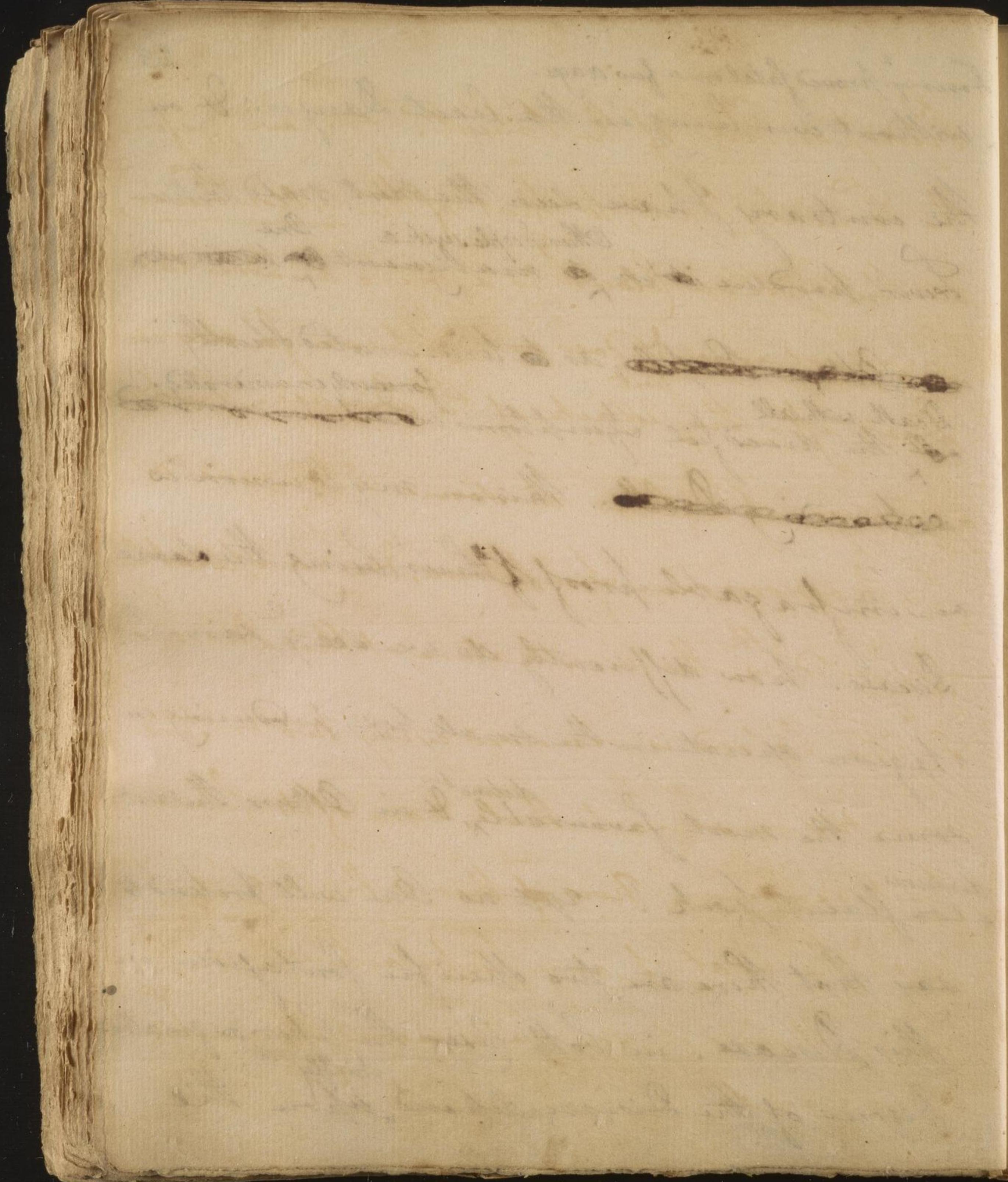
some the most favourable ^{distinct} & in others the most

dangerous confluent pox! Yet no One will pretend to

say that there are two specific Contagions in

this Disease. in both cases the lesser or greater

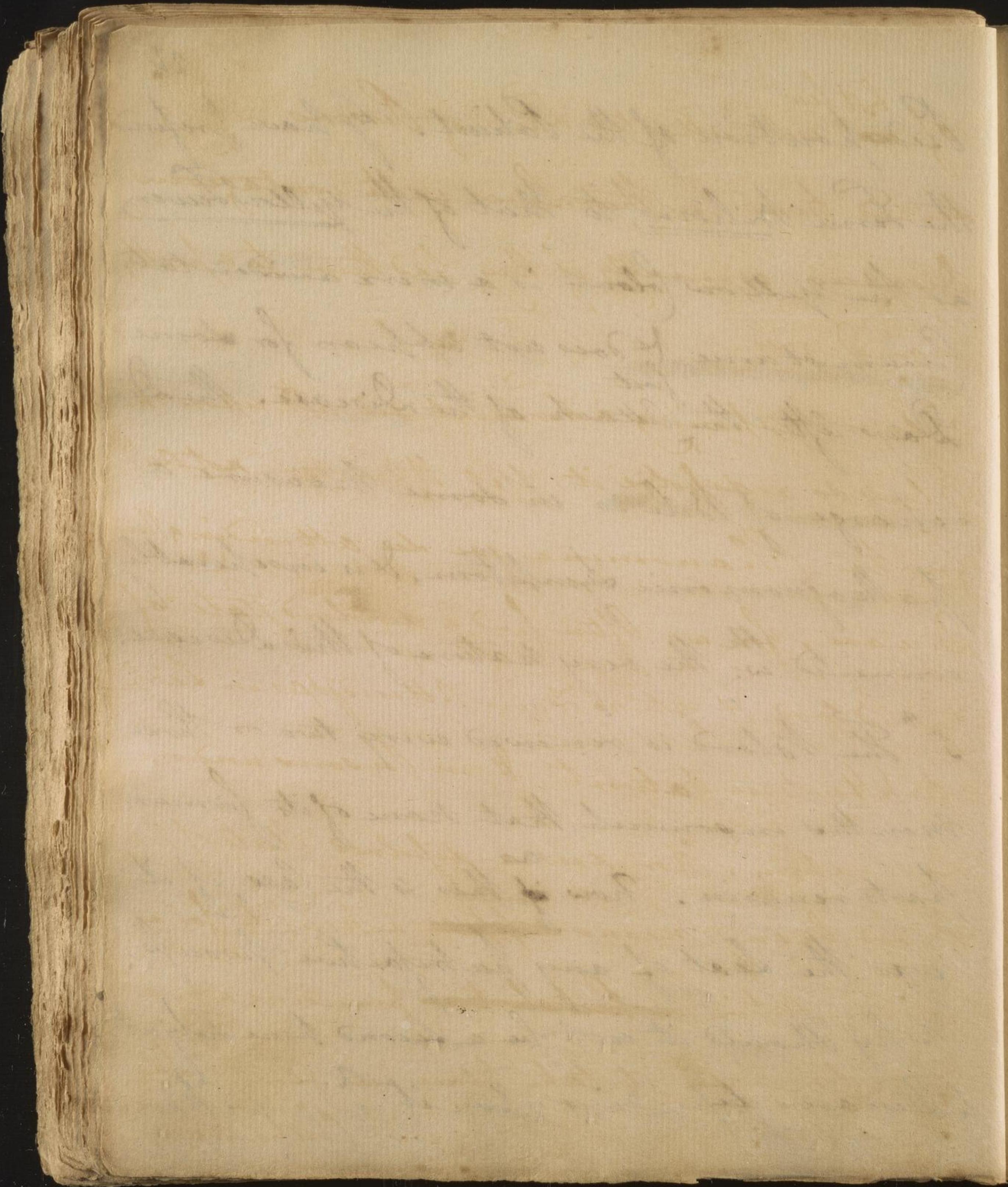
Degrees of the Disease depend, ^{chiefly} upon the



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Predisposition of the Patient. I have preferred
the Term Bilious, to that of the Yellow Fever,
as the Yellow Colour is a mere accidental
Circumstance, & does not appear for some
Days after the ^{first} Attack of the Disease. The Dis-
charge of Bile is in some Measure a
pathognomonic Symptom, & is inseparably
connected w: the very nature of this Disease.

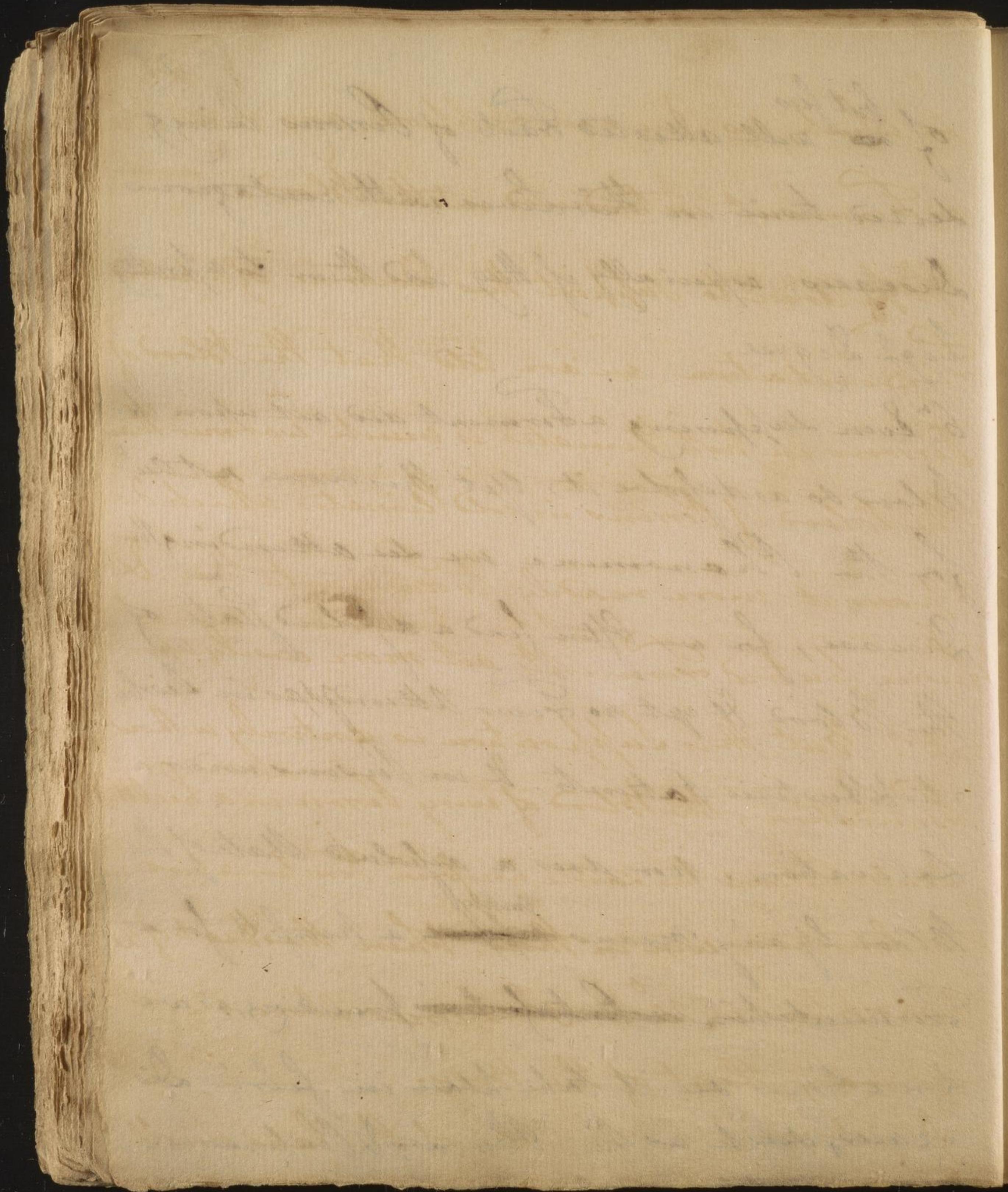
5th: The Blood is renewed every two or three
Months in so much that none of its former
parts remain. Now if this is the Case, if it
was the Seat of any putrefactive process,
why should it not be a second time subject
to Diseases depending upon it? - we know



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of ~~no~~^{but few} well attested Facts of Persons being seized twice in their Lives with contagious Diseases, especially if they had them to a pretty high Degree.

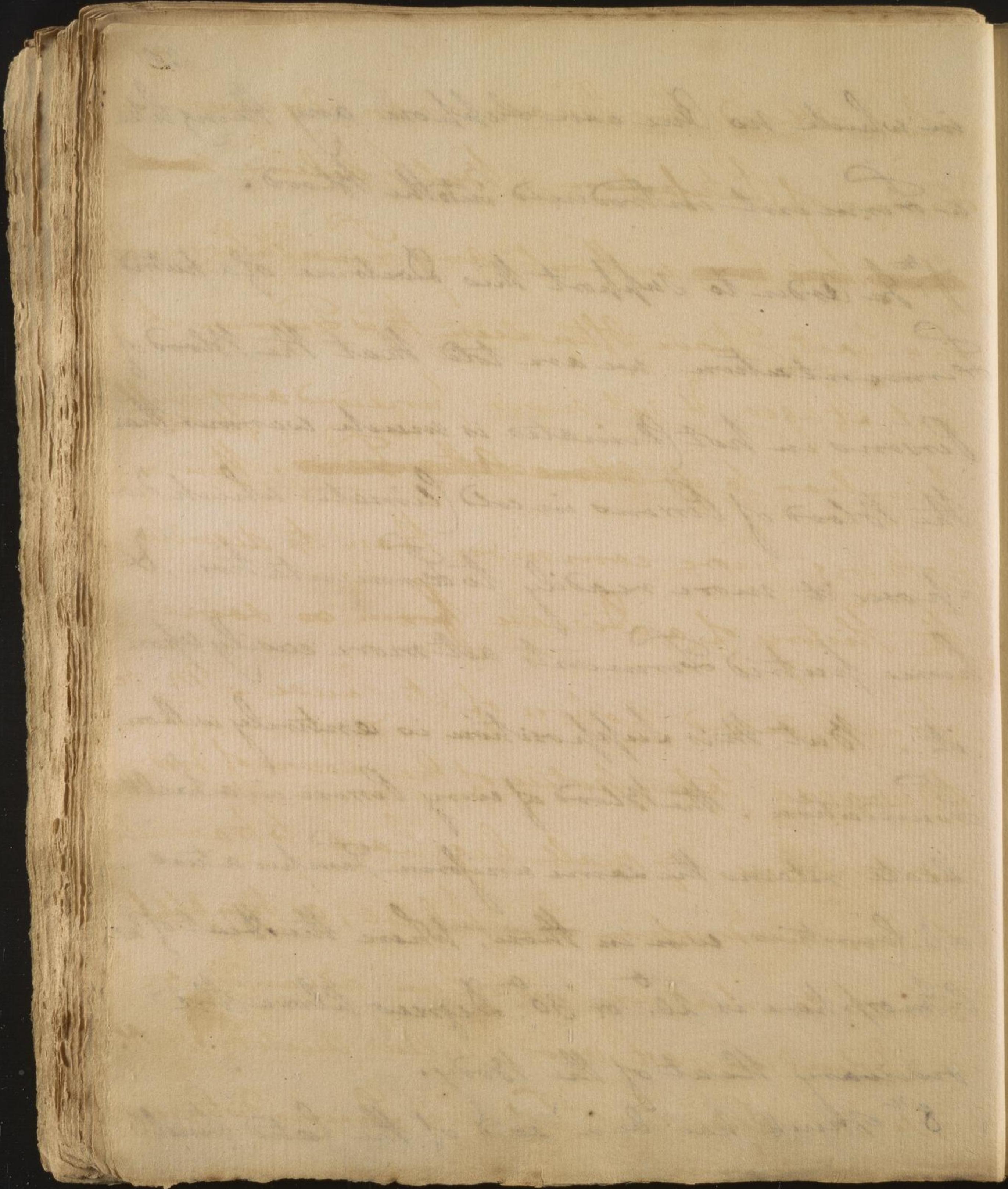
6^o: Even supposing a Ferment did act upon the Blood so as dissolve it, Yet this would not account for the Phenomena we see attending this Disease, for we often find a dissolved State of the Blood, & yet no Fever attending it in Lepra-
-tic & Hysteria Patients, & in Persons under a Laxative. Nor does a dissolved State of the Blood by any means ~~imply~~^{imply} a Necessity for a Fermentation ~~or~~^{of} putrefaction preceding; as we sometimes see it take place in febrile Diseases, such as the Pleurisy & Peripneumony.



in which no One can suppose any thing like
a ferment introduced into the Blood.

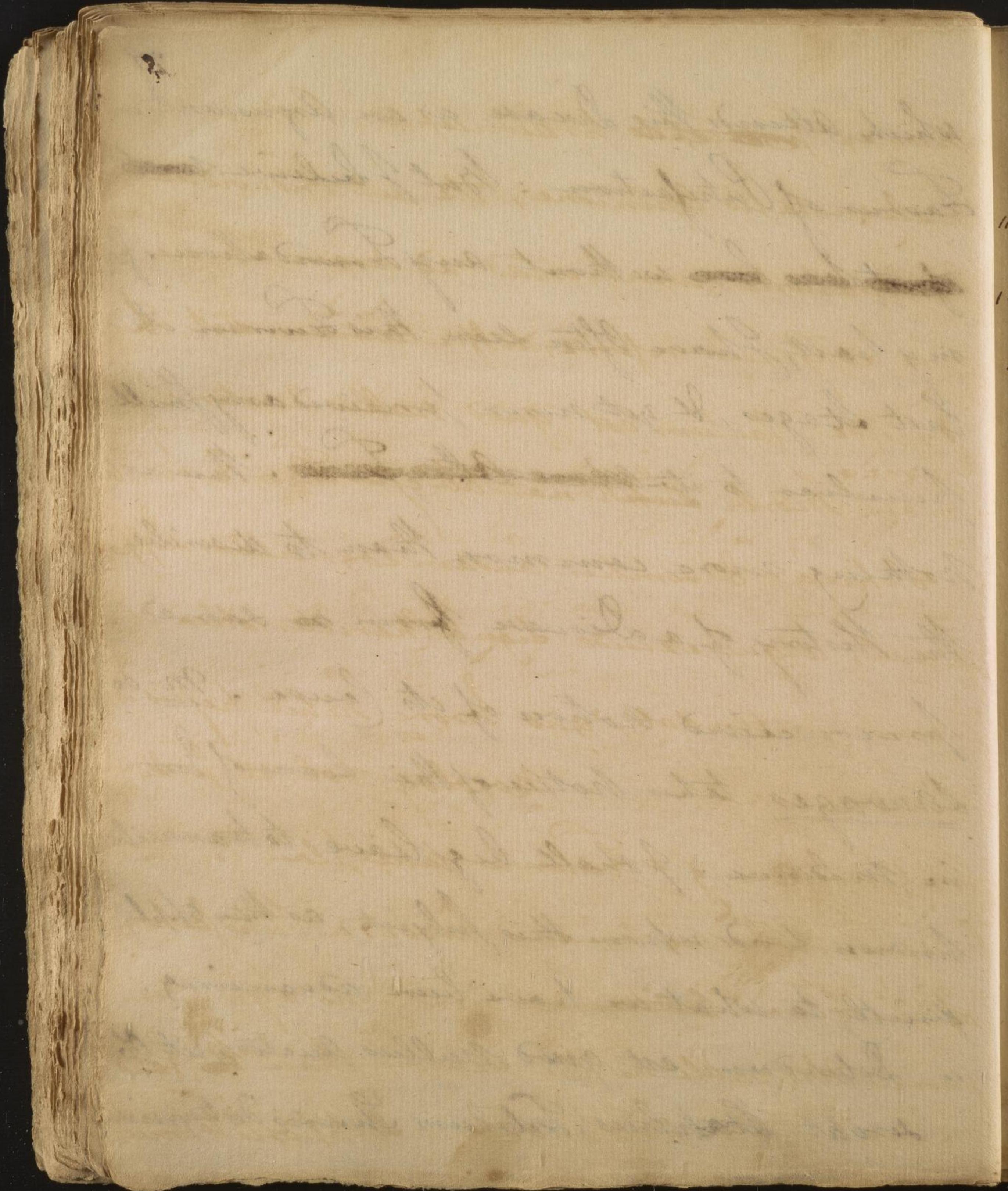
7th: In Order to support his Doctrine of a putrid
Fermentation we are told that the Blood of
Persons in hot Climates is much warmer than
the Blood of Persons in cold Climates which dis-
poses it more readily to Fermentation, &
hence putrid Ferments act more easily upon
it. But this Supposition is entirely without
Foundation. the Blood of every Person in a healthy
State retains the same uniform Temperature in
all Countries, even in those, where the Heat of the
Atmosphere is 20° or 30° Degrees above the
ordinary Heat of the Body. -

8th: Much has been said of the fatal Smell



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which attend this Disease as an Argument in
Favour of Putrefaction : But I believe ~~that~~
~~it does so~~ without any foundation. for
my part, I have often seen this Fever in its
last stages, & yet never perceived any smell
pneumatic to it. ~~abominable~~. There is
nothing more common than to describe
the History of a Disease from no some
preconceived notion of its Cause. M. de
Lauvages takes notice of this Course of Error
in Medicine. I shall beg leave to transcribe
his own words upon this subject, as they apply
directly to what we have been advancing.
" Dolendum est quod nullus auctor, ut ob:
servat Stahlius, Februm Species distinxit,



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" nisi ex ~~poteris~~ proconcepta, Putredinis &
 " Malignitatis opinione, ita ut individuas
 " Observatione compertas ad suam Speciem,
 " immo ad Genus referre, difficillimum sit: hoc
 " exinde factum est quod nullus Auctor Histo-
 " riam Morbi supponat ab ejus Theoria philo-
 " sophica, & semper causam cognatam suppo-
 " nat, atque exinde signa Characteristica deni-
 " = van contentat, quo more nihil peius in
 " Re medica. — Nosolog: vol: II- p. 239

But allowing a Doctor to take place in this
 Disease, it by no means proves a Putrefaction
 of the Fluids. ~~testando~~ there is no symptom
 more observable in the Scurvy than ~~the~~ ^a fetid
 Smell. This has long been supposed to proceed

* Nudem mea experientia me convicere
de vera Putredine, etiam nondum Alkalina
in vivente Corpore animali. in tot morbis
putridis etiam conclamatim dum Sanguis
vena tua ductus aut aliunde affluens
examinitus, nunquam ne in hepatis
quidem variolis Putredinis signa vel mini:
ma mihi dedit. vol:k: p: 172.

Il seroit sans doute bien singulier
que des malades, auxquels on a observé les
marques les plus complètes de cette prétendue
pourriture, puissent non seulement en
rechapper, mais encore jouir peu de tems
après de la santé la plus parfaite. Combien

from a Putrefaction of all the animal Fluids.
But this is not the Case. was this a proper
place we could prove it from a Variety of
Arguments, & show that the Disease proceeds
entirely from an excessive Quantity of an Am-
moniacal Salt in the Blood. the Odor of Bodies
is so much influenced by their modes of Aggregation,
that we may easily conceive of the Fluids emitting
a peculiar Smell without having Recourse to Pa-
trefaction. the ingenious Dr. D'Haen who has enriched
medicine with so many useful Experiments de-
clares if he never found any Marks of Putrefaction in those
Flows which are commonly called putrid. After having raised these objections
to the Theory of Putrefaction it will be
expected that I should assign some Other
proximate Cause. I wish I was able to do
so. but such is our present confined State of +

de gens d'ailleurs ont l'haline si puante
qu'on n'ose les approcher, & d'autres dont
les sueurs & la transpiration ont une
favidité qu'on a de la peine à supporter,
& qui ne laissent pourtant pas de jouir de
la meilleure santé? - Osra-t-on dans
cette circonstance, que leur sang est cor-
rompu? Combien de maladies ne
connait-on pas parmi les végétaux, les
animales & les minéraux, qui exhalent de
leur nature une odeur des plus désagréa-
ble? Pourquoi les liqueurs vivantes ani-
males ne pourraient-elles pas prendre ce carac-
tère très-indépendant de la putréfaction,
dont on sait que les effets sont la destruction
totale du vivant sans retour? L'entomologie
de la Médecine. p. 21

Knowledge in Physic that of despair of off-³⁰

:ring any thing complete upon this Head.

It is however a pretty Compensation, if we can explode
~~and soon placate~~ ~~the many old theories, the~~
false Theories, as we thereby deliver the mind from the
~~soothing & delusive theories,~~

Prejudice of erroneous Opinions, & prepare it for investi-
~~gation~~ ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~so~~ ~~very~~ ~~difficult~~

- gating the true wth less th Embarrassment.

~~and the mind from the prejudices of~~

~~Oppositions of preceding parts~~

~~itself finding substance. I~~

Shall however with all that diffidence that

becomes a young Inquirer, ^{especially in so difficult} ~~of~~

a subject presume to offer a few Conjectures upon the

~~subject.~~

1: Is the Contagion which produces Tumors
of one kind, which operates differently in different

*Hujus enim loci sunt contagiones quarum
virtute velut genitale id genus morbi suam
speciem propagant, & communicata multi-
modis labe per Homines gravantur. agunt
eoste, & virulenta potestate, & suo quaque
modo sibi proprio. & in alias atque alias
Corporis partes. Effectusque statosque quidem
at longe diversissimos producent. Unde con-
stat, uti Origine, ita naturis, magnopere
~~inter se~~ de differantur, et suas singulis inditas
epecetas vires, quibus, cum per congruas
vias in corpora devenient actioni facientia,
suam qualibet morbi formam distinctam
constanti lege hanc aliter procreent quam
plantarum, animaliumve Semina,

Seasons, & on different Constitutions? - or are
there so many different Species of it?[?]
- if we attend to the most common Rea-
- sonal Cause of these Diseases by putting them
- latious or animal Effluvia we shall be
inclined to the first Opinion. But when
we reflect that these Pestiges are uniform-
ly on all Constitutions which they affect, & in
all Seasons of the Year, we are led to ~~the~~
believe the last Opinion, especially when we
add to this that Persons who have had one
of these contagious Diseases are not exempted
from the Others. *

3^d: Is it not more probable that the Contagion
affects the Solids primarily, rather than the

aptis concepta loris, in suam singula de-
- terminatam Speciem evoluntur.

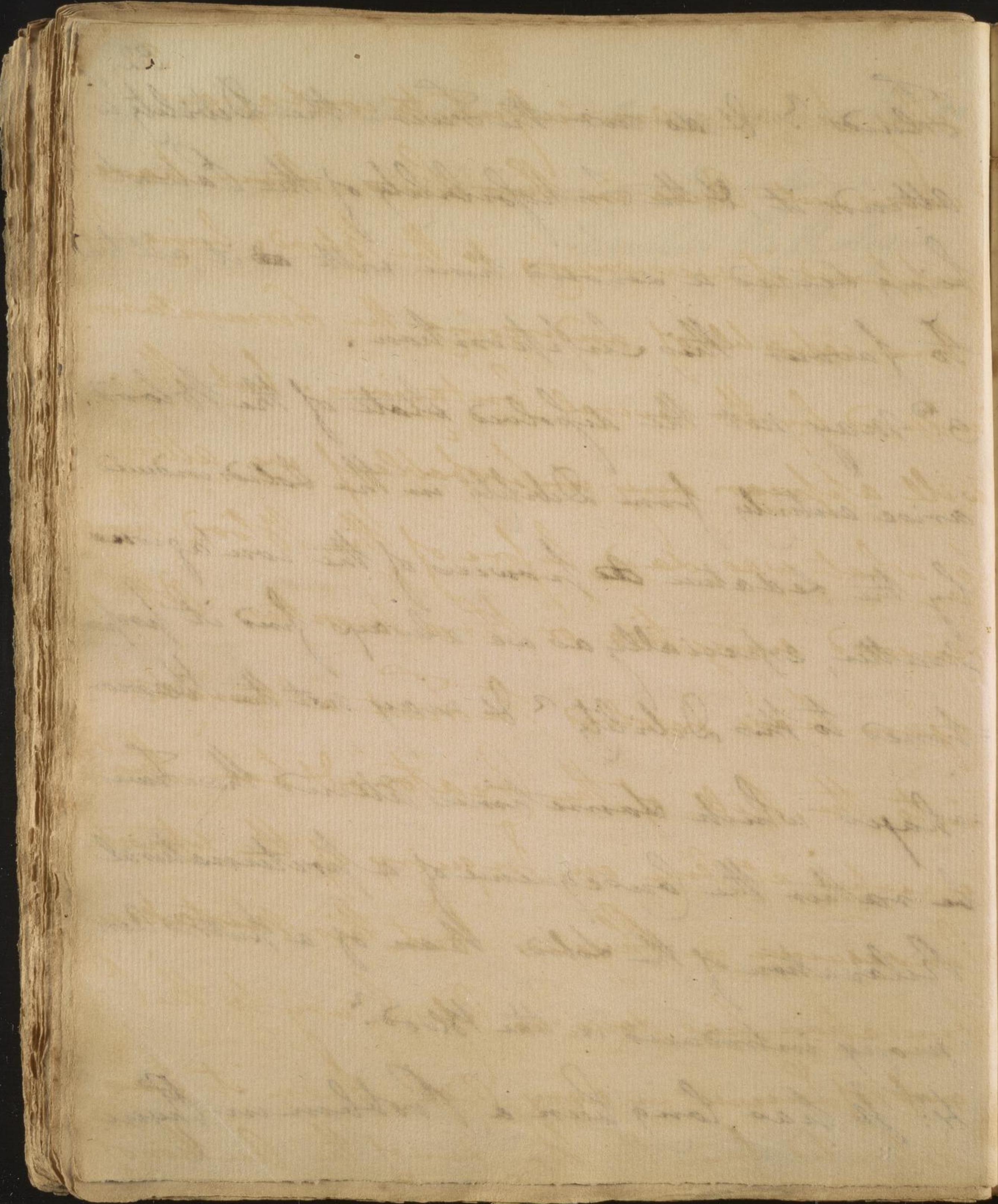
Gambii Pathologia
§498. -

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Fluids? & do not the Lower - the Debility w:
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attends it, & the Impo^rtability of the Patients
being seized a second time with ~~&~~ it, all tend
to favour this Supposition.

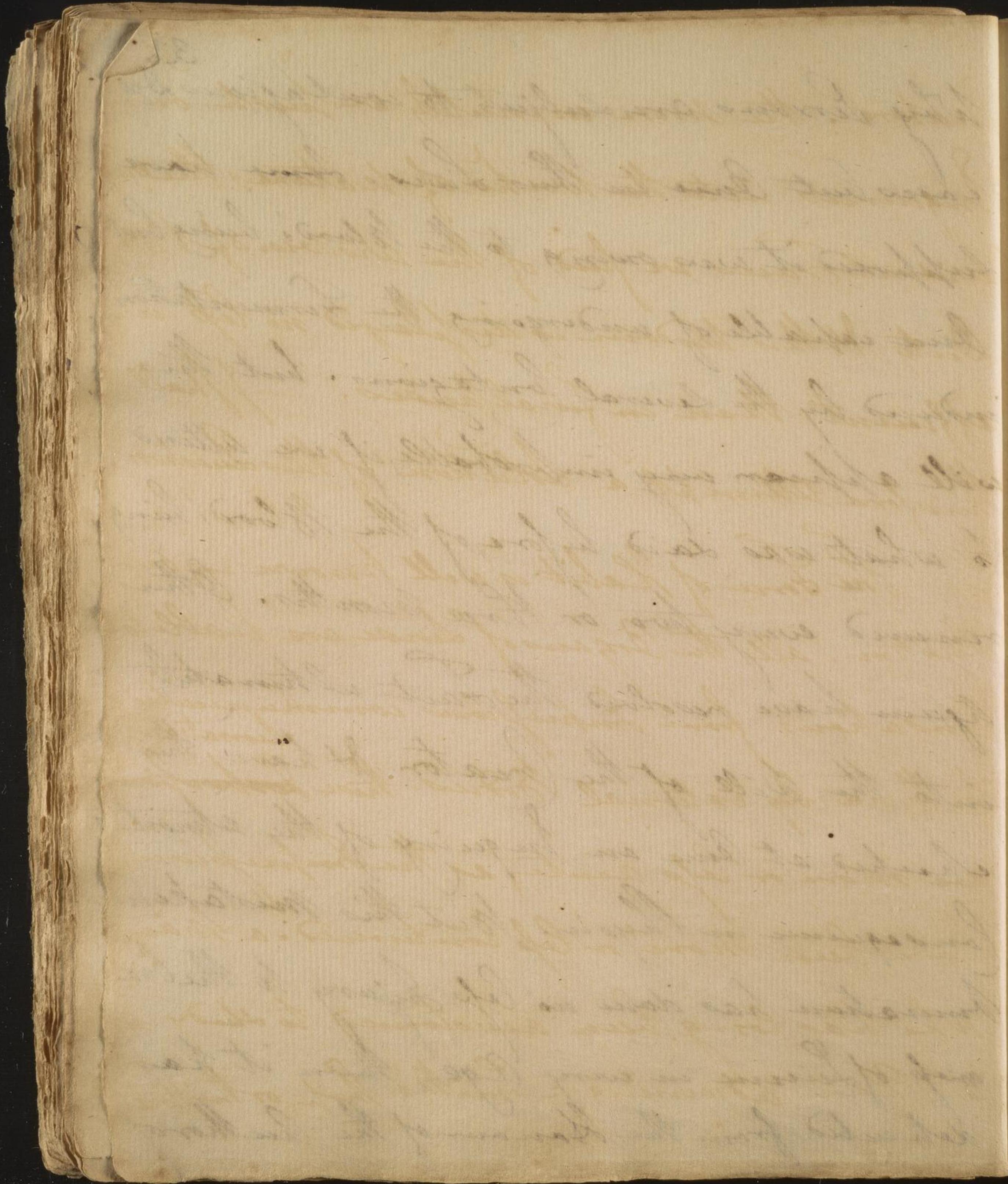
3: May not the dissolved State of the Blood
arise entirely from Debility in the Solids induced
by the Sedative & powers of the contagious
matter, especially as we always find it propor-
tioned to this Debility? & may not the Haemor-
rhages which sometimes attend these Tumors,
be rather the Consequence of a preternatural
Relaxation of the Solids than of a putrid Aeri-
mony introduced in the Blood?

4: It has long been a Problem in Physic



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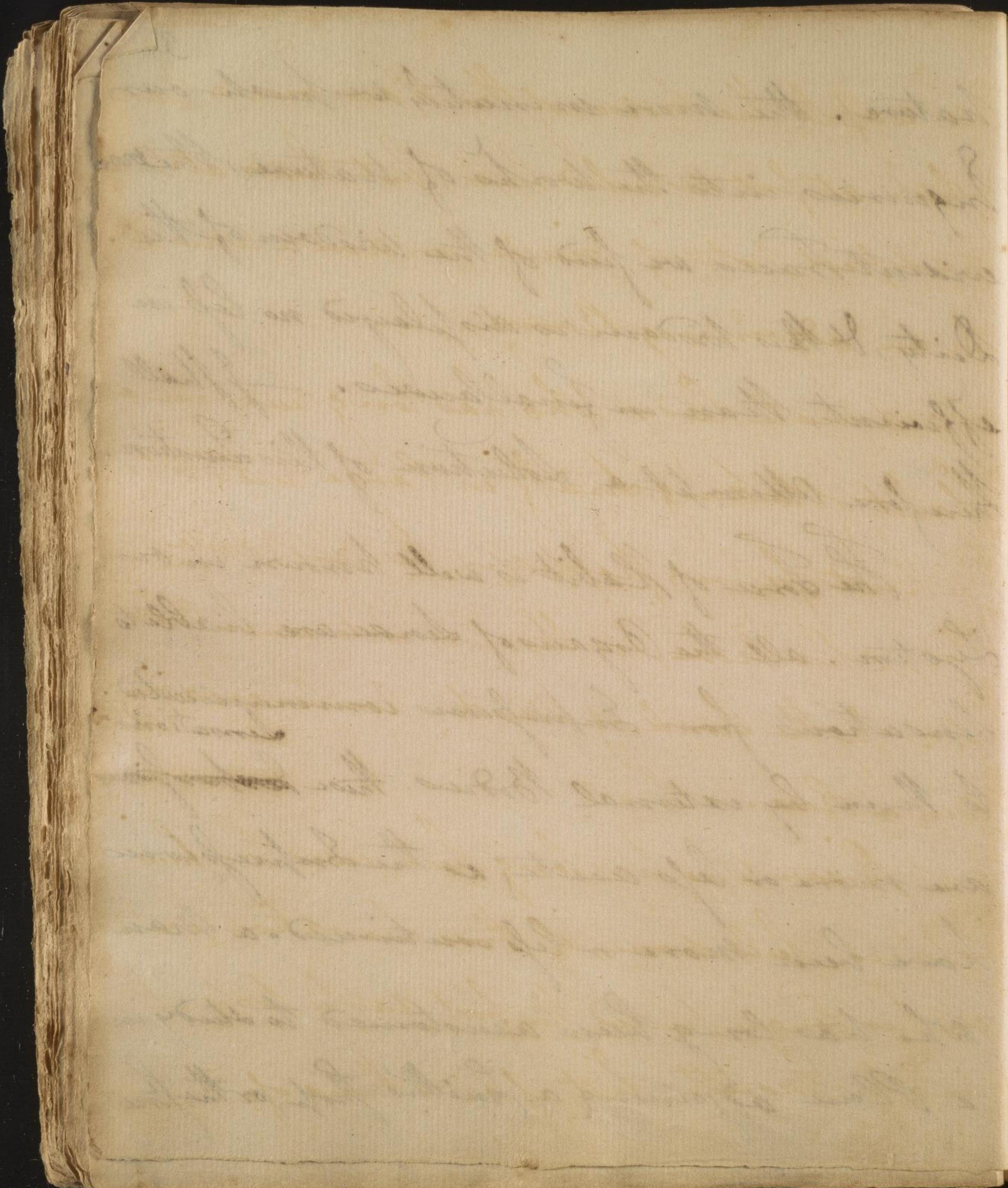
Why Persons are subject to contagious Diseases but once in their Lives. Some have supposed it was owing to the Blood being but once capable of undergoing the Fermentation induced by the several Contagious. but this will appear very improbable, if we attend to what was laid before of the Blood, being renewed every two or three months. Others again have resolved the fact ultimately into the will of the Creator, & have thus closed at once an Inquiry of the utmost Consequence in Physic. But this mistaken Pneumatian has done no less Injury to the Pro-
-phet of License in every Age, than it has detracted from the Honour of the Author of



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nature. the more minutely we push our
Inquiries into the works of nature, the more
evident traces we find of the wisdom of the
Deity, & this wisdom is displayed no less in
efficient, than in final causes. — I shall
therefore attempt a Solution of this Question.

The force of Habit is well known in our
System. all the Organs of Sense are liable to
Sensations from Impressions communicated
to them by external Bodies. those ~~sensations~~^{Sensations}
are more or less acute, as the Impressions
have been more or less continued. a Man
who has long been accustomed to study in
a Place adjoining a Smith's Shop, or the street,



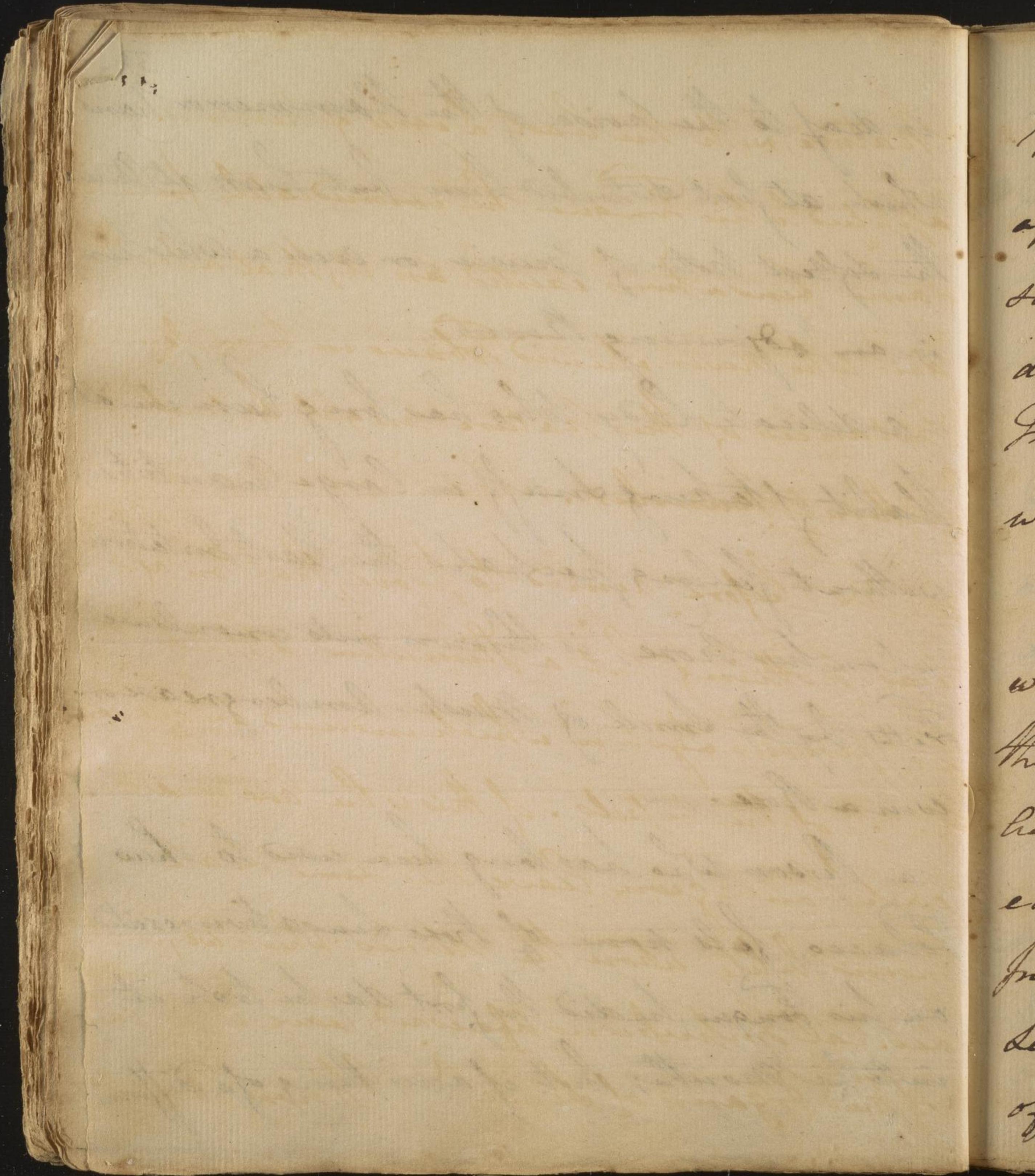
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is deaf to the noise of the Hammer or Chisel,
which at first disturbed him, but hear at once
the softest Notes of Music, or even a whisper
in an adjoining Room.

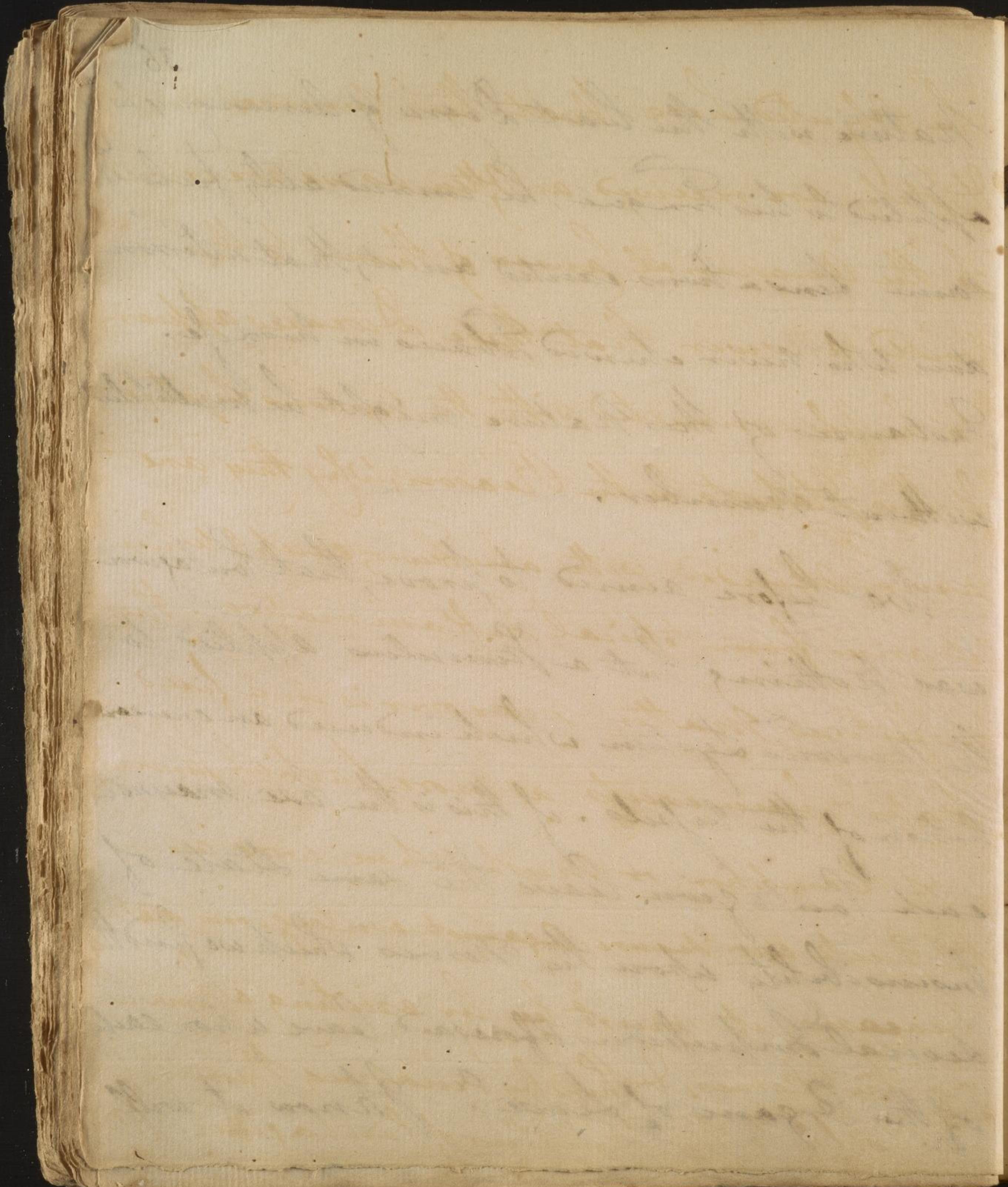
a delicate Lady who has long been in a
habit of taking Snuff in large Quantities,
without feeling perhaps the least Irritation
upon her Nose, is thrown into convulsive
fits by the Smell of Musk - Ambergrise or
even a Rose. -

a Person who has long been used to chew
Tobacco, feels none of those sensations created
on his Tongue, he did the first day he took it
into his Mouth; but if any thing of a different



nature, with the least Degree of Cerimony is applied to his Tongue, he immediately feels ^q same sensations excited on it, that a Person does who never chewed Tobacco in his Life. - Instances of this nature might be multiplied without number.

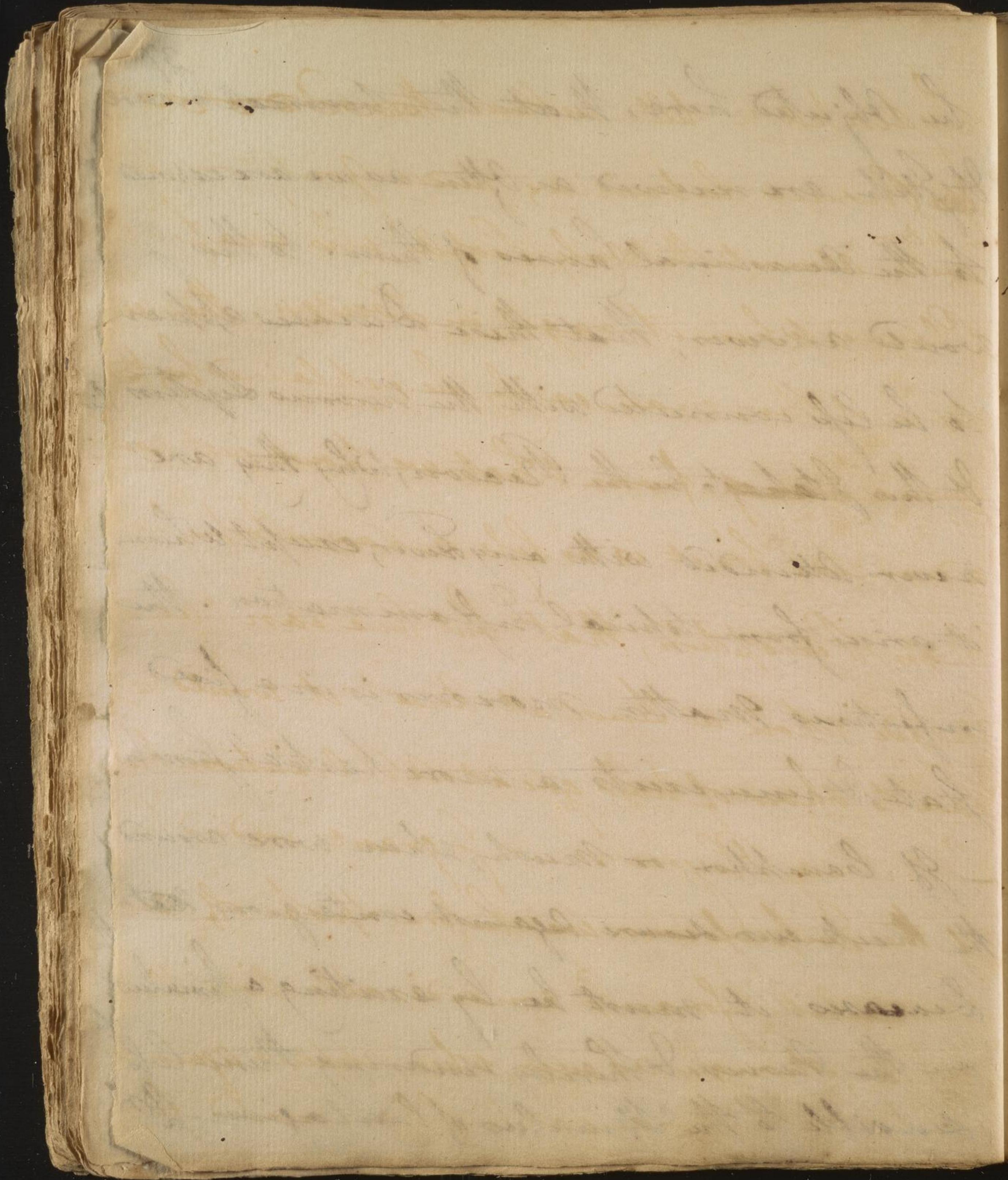
We before aimed to prove, that Contagion was nothing but a Stimulus applied to the Nervous System which induced an excitation of the vessels. If this is the Case, may not each Contagion leave the same State of Insensibility upon the Nerves which we find the several Impressions aforesaid, leave upon each of the Organs of Sense? I know it will



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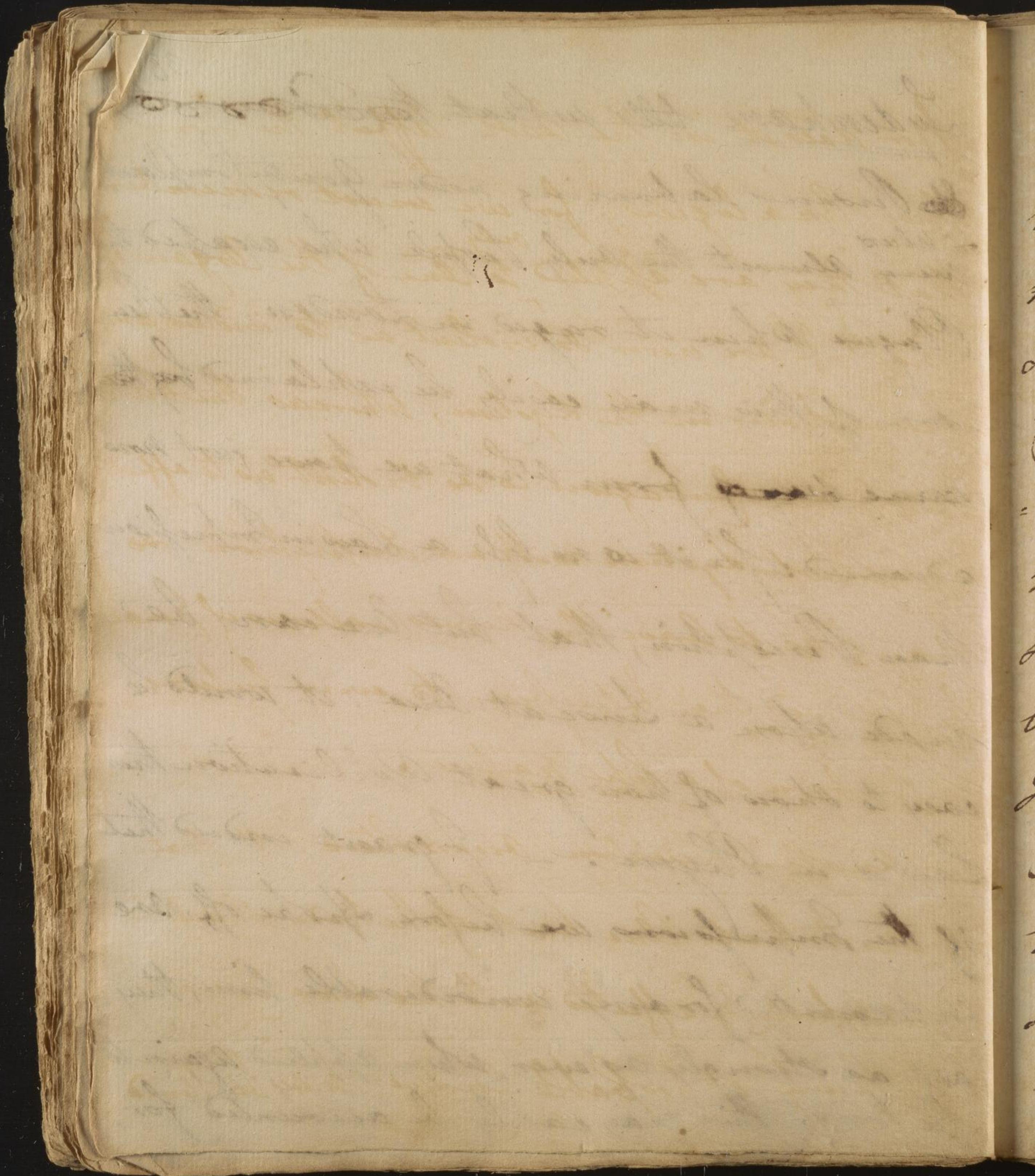
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be Obliged here, that the several Disease,
& such are received as often as we are exposed
to the Occasional Causes of them. To this I
would answer, that these Diseases appear
to be less connected with the Nervous System,
& this I take to be the Reason, why they are
never attended with any fever, except when
it arises from topical Inflammation. the
infectious Matter moreover is in a fixed
state, & hence excites a more partial stimulus.
If Camphor, or Musk, when worn around
the Neck ever secure Against contagious ~~not~~
Diseases, it must be by exciting a stimulus
on the Nerves, & thereby rendering them less
sensible to the Stimulus of Contagion. Dr.



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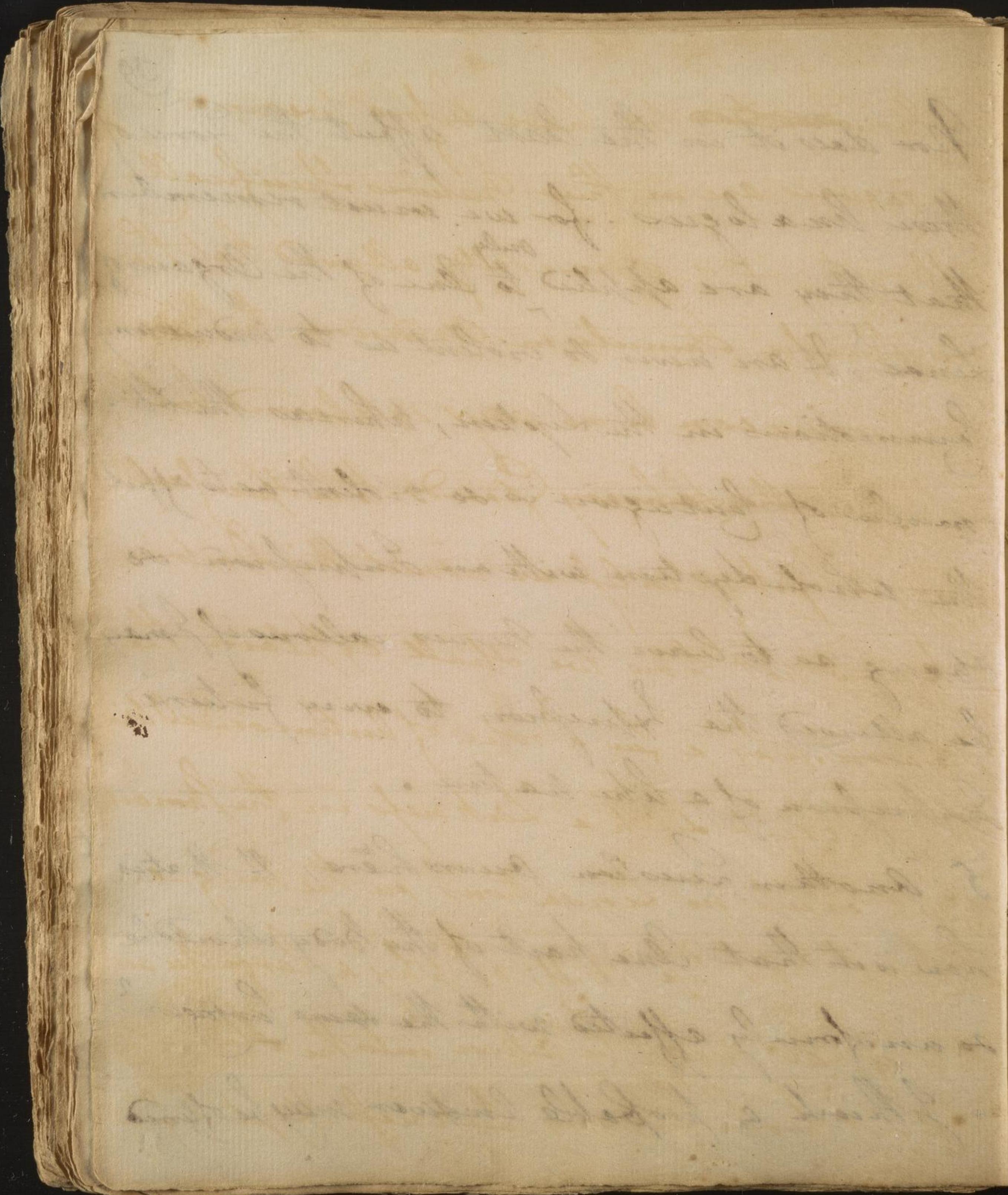
Lydenham tells us that ~~Woodwards~~³⁸,
Persons labouring under Gouty Complaints,
or Ulcers
were almost the only People who escaped the
Plague when it raged in London. The Rea-
son of this may easily be explained by the
~~same~~ ~~ways~~ from what we have just now
advanced: for it is no less a Law in Impression
than Perception, that but One can be
made upon a Sense at Once. it would be
easy to show of how great Application this
Law is in Physic. - I grant indeed that
if the Impressions we before spoke of, are
intermitted for any considerable time, they
act as strongly as ever, when applied again to
the Body. This may easily be accounted for,



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For does it in the least affect the force of
these Analogies. for we must remember
that they are applied ^{only} to one of the Organs of
Sense, & are never so violent as to induce any
Peculiarities in the System, whereas the Stimulus
of Contagion is so violent as to affect
the whole System with an Impression so
strong as to leave the Nerves callous if I may
be allowed the Expression to every future
Impression of a like nature.

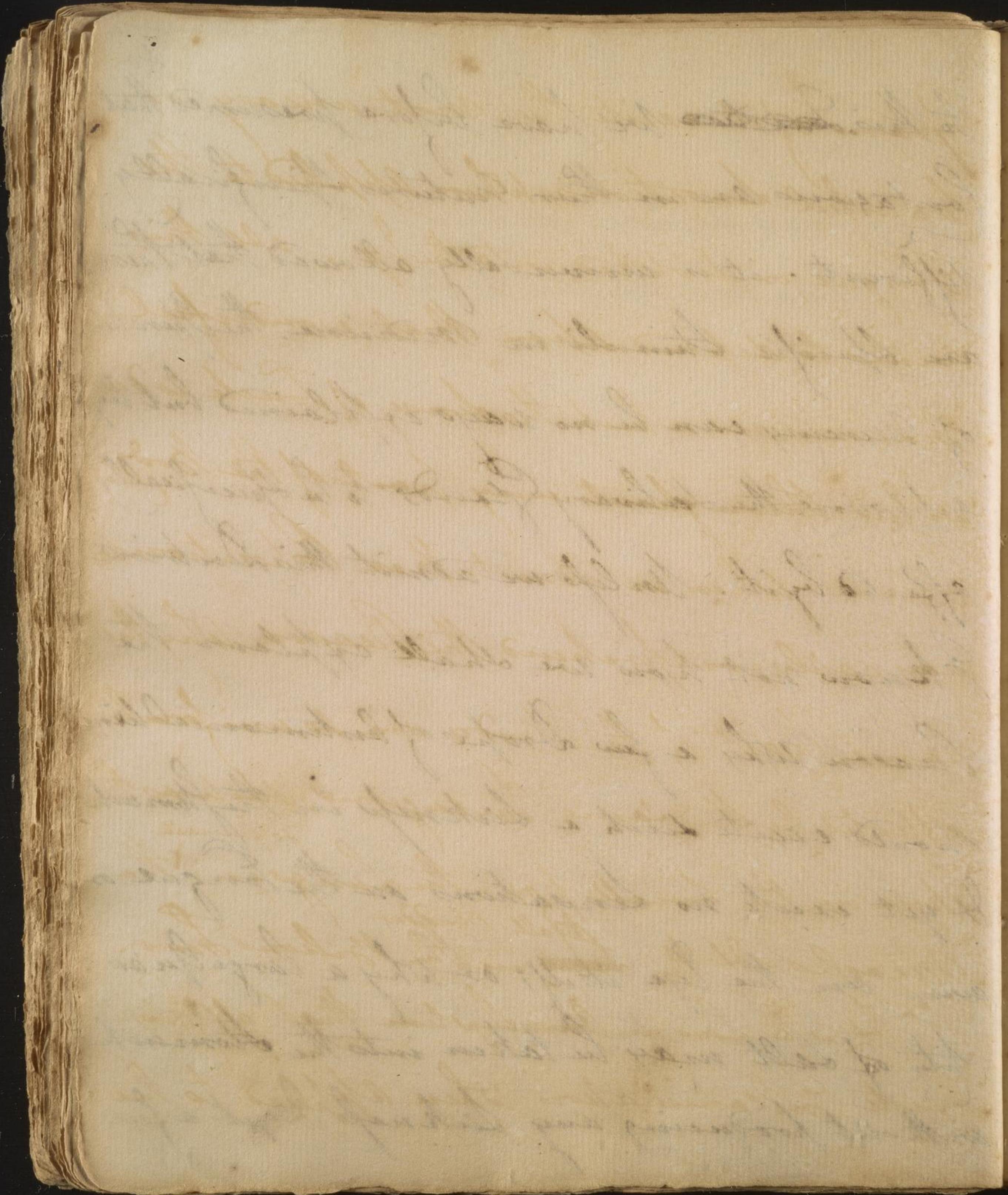
5["]: Another Question occurs here, & that is,
how is it that One part of the Body should be
so uniformly affected with the same Contagion?
- I think a probable Answer may be offered



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to this ~~Doctrine~~ we have before presumed that
Contagious are in their Natures Specifically
different. it is universally allowed that there
are Specific Stimuli in Medicine. the Operation
of Mercury can be no ways explained but by
supposing the Salivary Glands to be Specifically
affected by it. Unless we admit this Doctrine
I know not how we shall explain the
Reason why a few Droplets of Antimonialine
should excite such a Lickness in the Stomach
it yet excite no sensations on the Tongue or
even on the Eye itself; or why a large Quan-
tity of Salt may be taken into the Stomach
without producing any Lickness. Yet a few

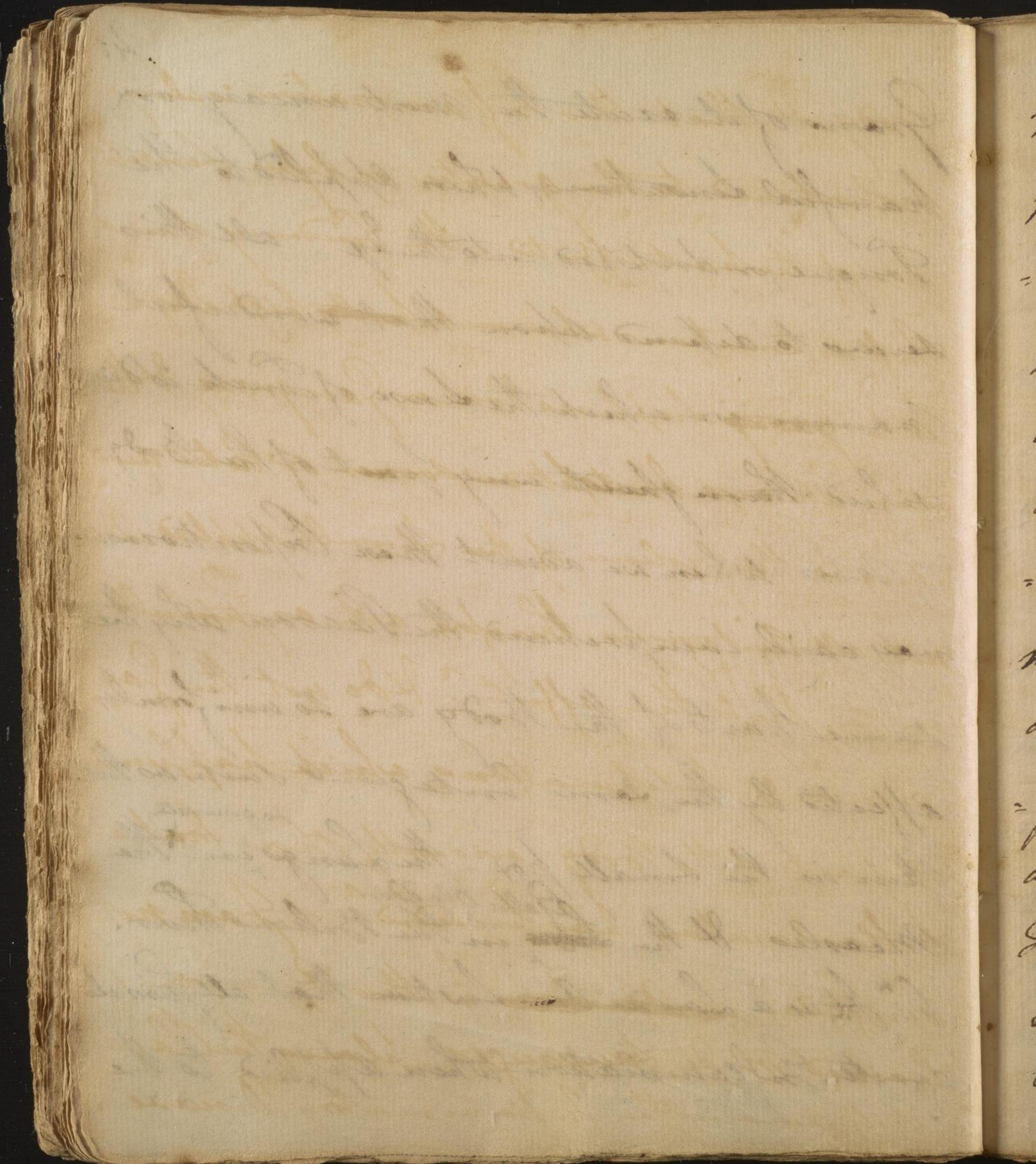


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Grains of it excite the most uneasy or painful sensations, when applied to the Tongue, or dropped into the Eye. all this seems to depend upon that wonderful manner in which the Sense of Touch is diffused throughout every part of the Body.

Now when we admit these Propositions we may easily comprehend the Reason why the same parts of the Body are so uniformly affected by the same Contagions, such as the Skin in the Small-pox - the Lungs in the Measles, & the Gall-bladder in the Bilious Fever.

6. It is a Law in our System that all Stimuli excite Inflammation when applied to the

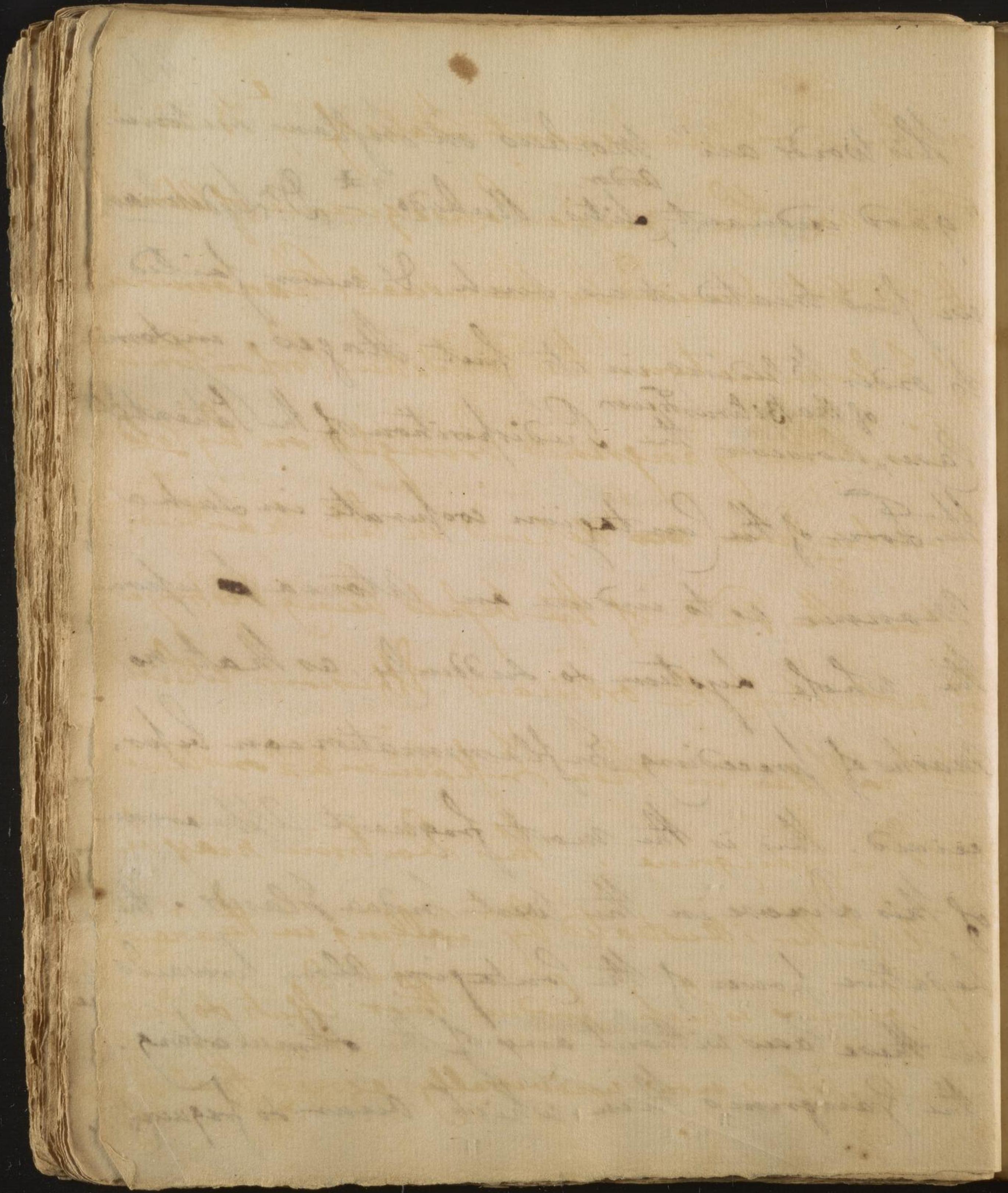


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Body, & that this Inflammation is always
proportioned to the greater or less Sensibili-
-lity of the part affected. The tendency of most
Inflammations when in a ~~very~~ high Degree
is to Gang Suppuration or Gangrene & these
are always brought on sooner or later acc.
-ding to the violence of the Stimuli applied. Do
not all Contagious therefore act as Stimuli
on the Parts they affect? Do not the Gan-
-genes & Suppurations which happen in
all parts of the Body evidently show that an
Inflammation has preceded? - I am not
singular ~~in~~ in this Opinion. The
learned M^r de Sauvages places the Plague
itself among the Inflammatory Diseases.

* *Herologia* vol. II - page 363.

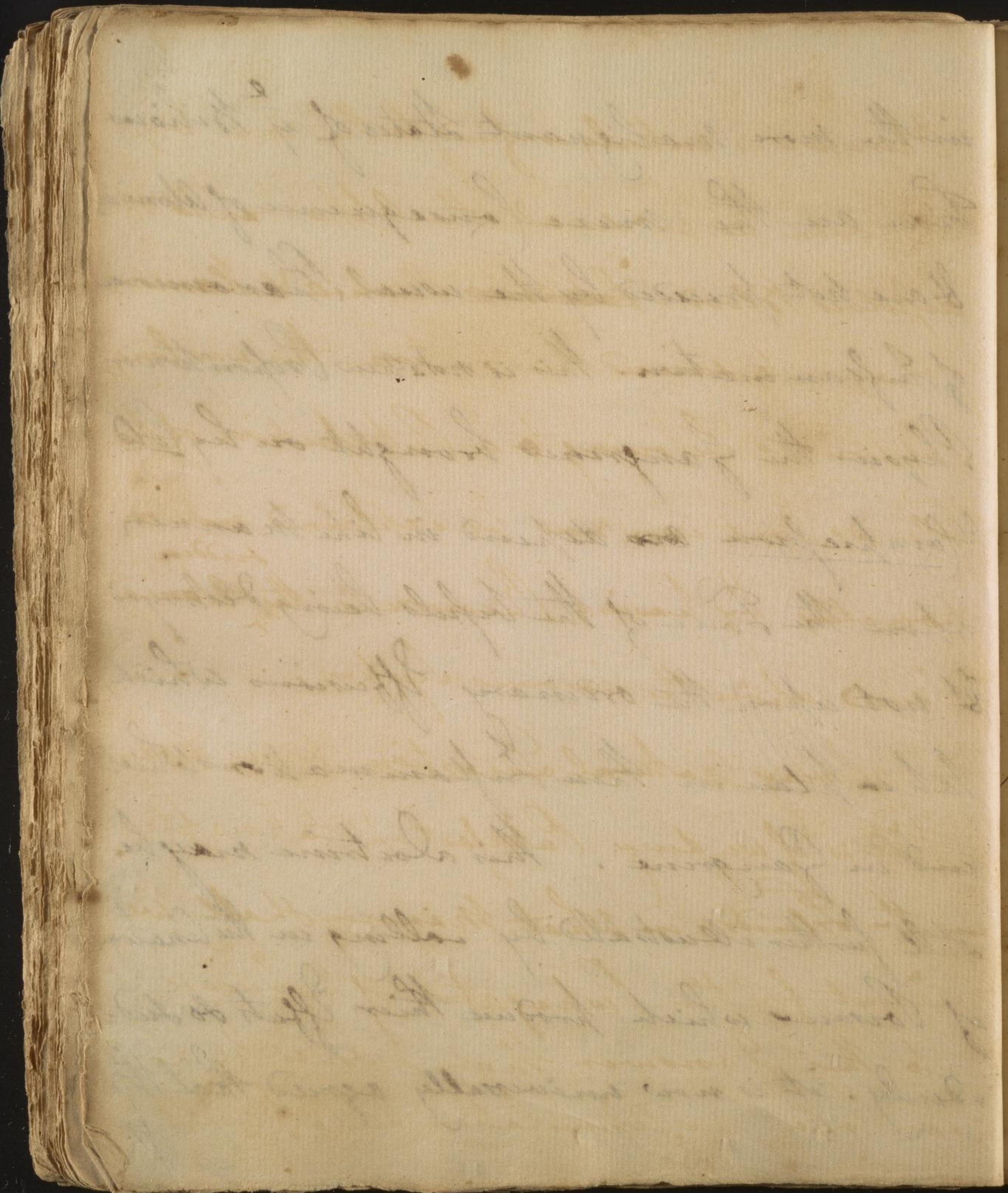
His words are " Morbus est Inflammatorius;
Ardor,
"quod indicant, sitis, Bullos" - Dr Lydenham
we find treated it as such, & never failed
to order Bleeding in its first Stages. in some
Cases, however the Predisposition of the Patient,
the force of the Contagion cooperate in such a
Manner, as to induce an Atonia upon
the whole system so suddenly, as that no
marks of preceding Inflammation can be seen.
This is the most frequent Appearance
of this Disease in the West India Islands. the
sedative power of the Contagion alone prevails
in these Cases without any of the Stimulating.
The Gangrene then which occur so frequently



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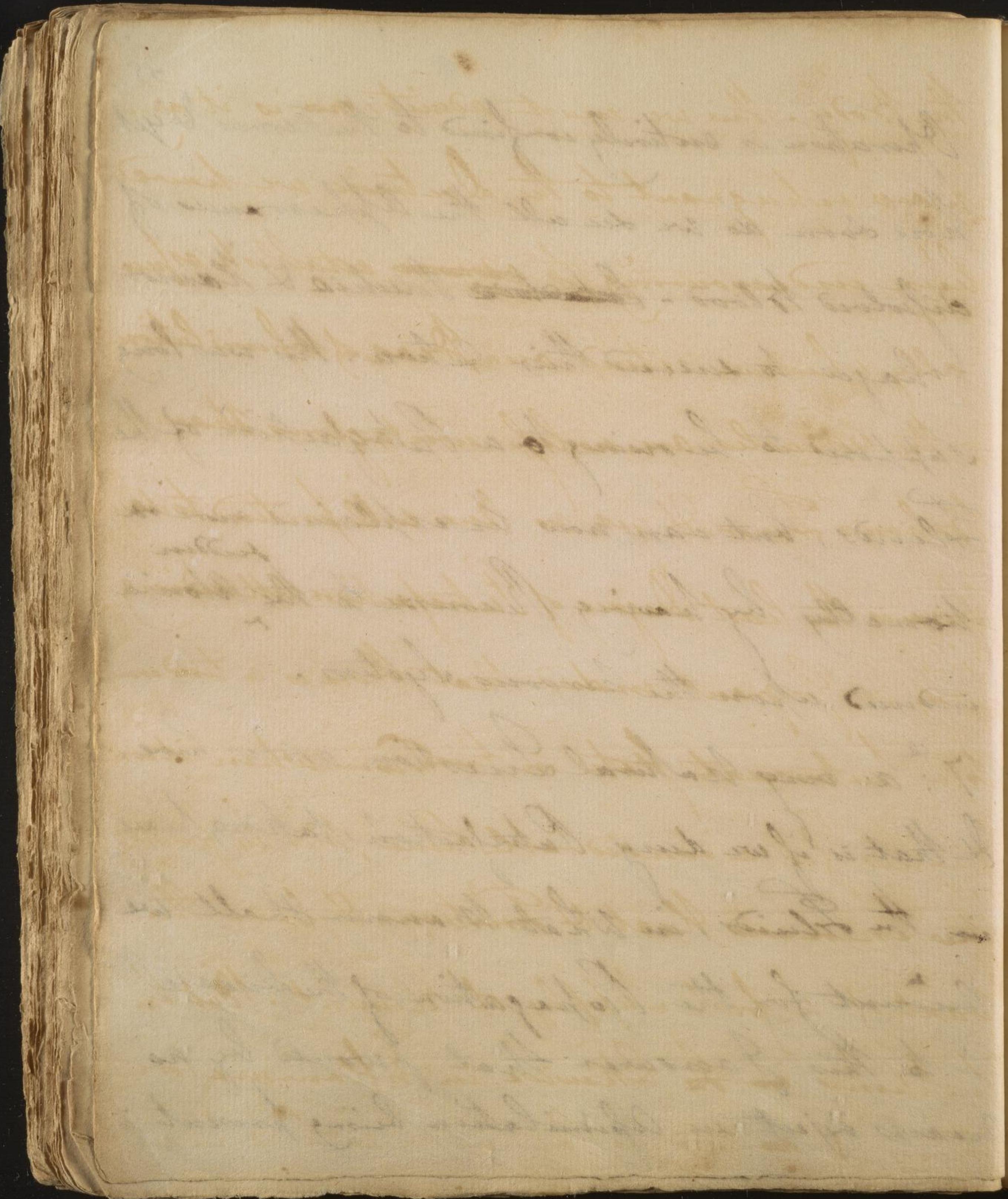
in the more malignant States of $\frac{1}{2}$ Kilos
from all the mere Consequence of Atonia,
have not preceded by the usual Phenomena
of Inflammation. This is not a new Proposition in
Physic. the Gangrene brought on by Cold
Hemiplegia does depend in like manner
upon the Loss of the Nervous being destroyed
if not upon the ordinary Diffusion which
takes place in true Inflammations which
end in Gangrene. This doctrine may be
still further illustrated by calling in the Analogy
of Poisons which produce their Effects so sud-
denly. it is now universally agreed that their



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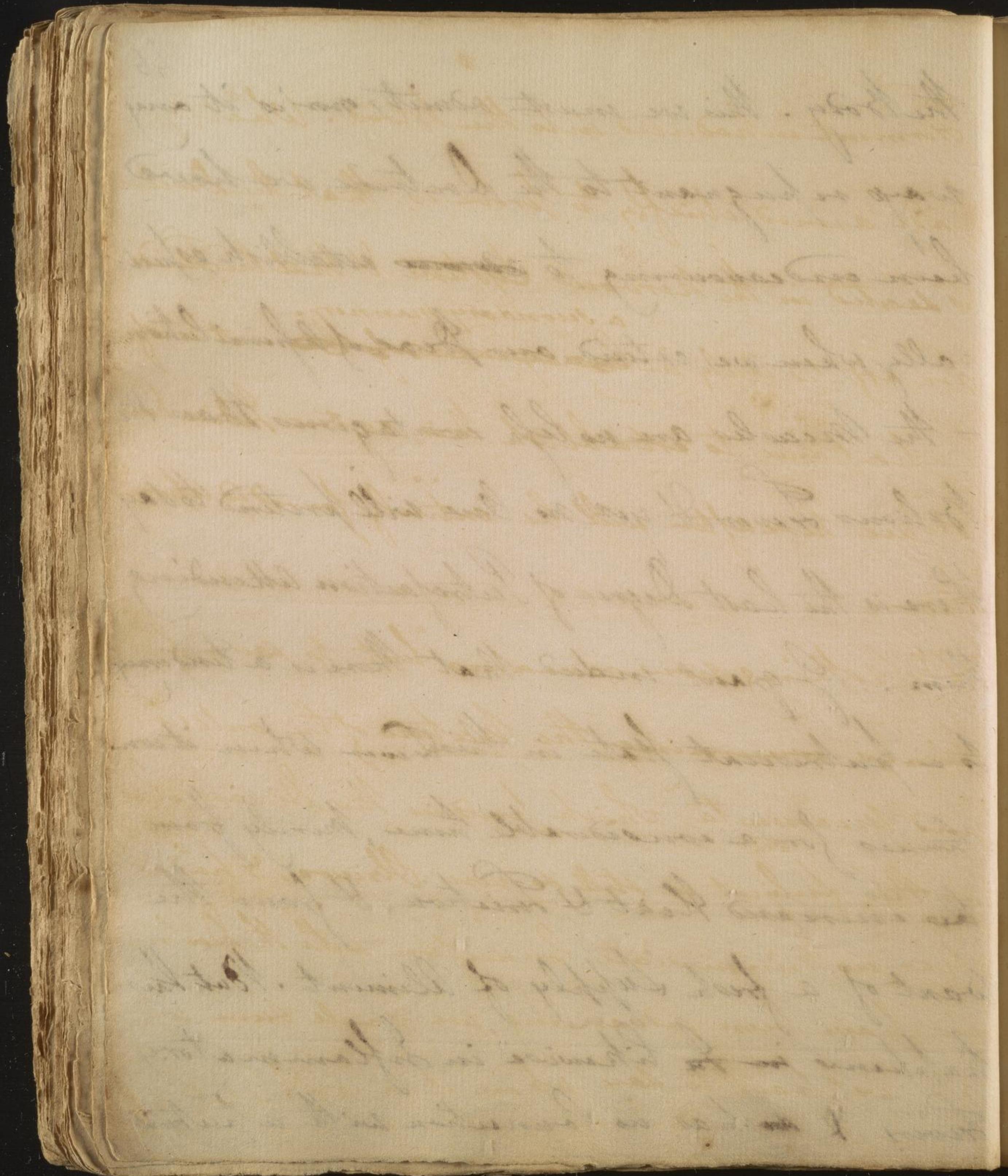
Operation is entirely confined to the Nerves, & yet
how soon do we see all the appearances of
dissolved Blood - ~~Intestine~~ Pustule & Eman-
vations to succeed their action. This was long
supposed to be owing to a Putrefaction of the
Fluids, but can now be explained more ra-
tionally by having Recourse to the ^{sudden} Atonia
induced upon the nervous system.

7th: a very natural Question arises here,
& that is if we deny Putrefaction, taking place
in the Fluids, in what Manner shall we
account for the Propagation of the Disease?
to this I answer that I would by no
means reject an Assimilation being present in



The Body. This we must admit, nor is it any way repugnant to the Doctrine we have been endeavouring to establish, especially when we extend our Ideas of Apresitation.

- the Measles are no less mortagious than the Bilious Fever, & yet no one will pretend today there is the least Degree of Putrefaction attending them. I grant indeed that there is a tendency to a putrescent state in this Fever when it continues for a considerable time, merely from the increased Heat & Friction, & from the want of a fresh Supply of Aliment. But this happens in ~~the~~ likewise in Inflammatory Fevers, & ~~do~~ has no Connection with a putrid

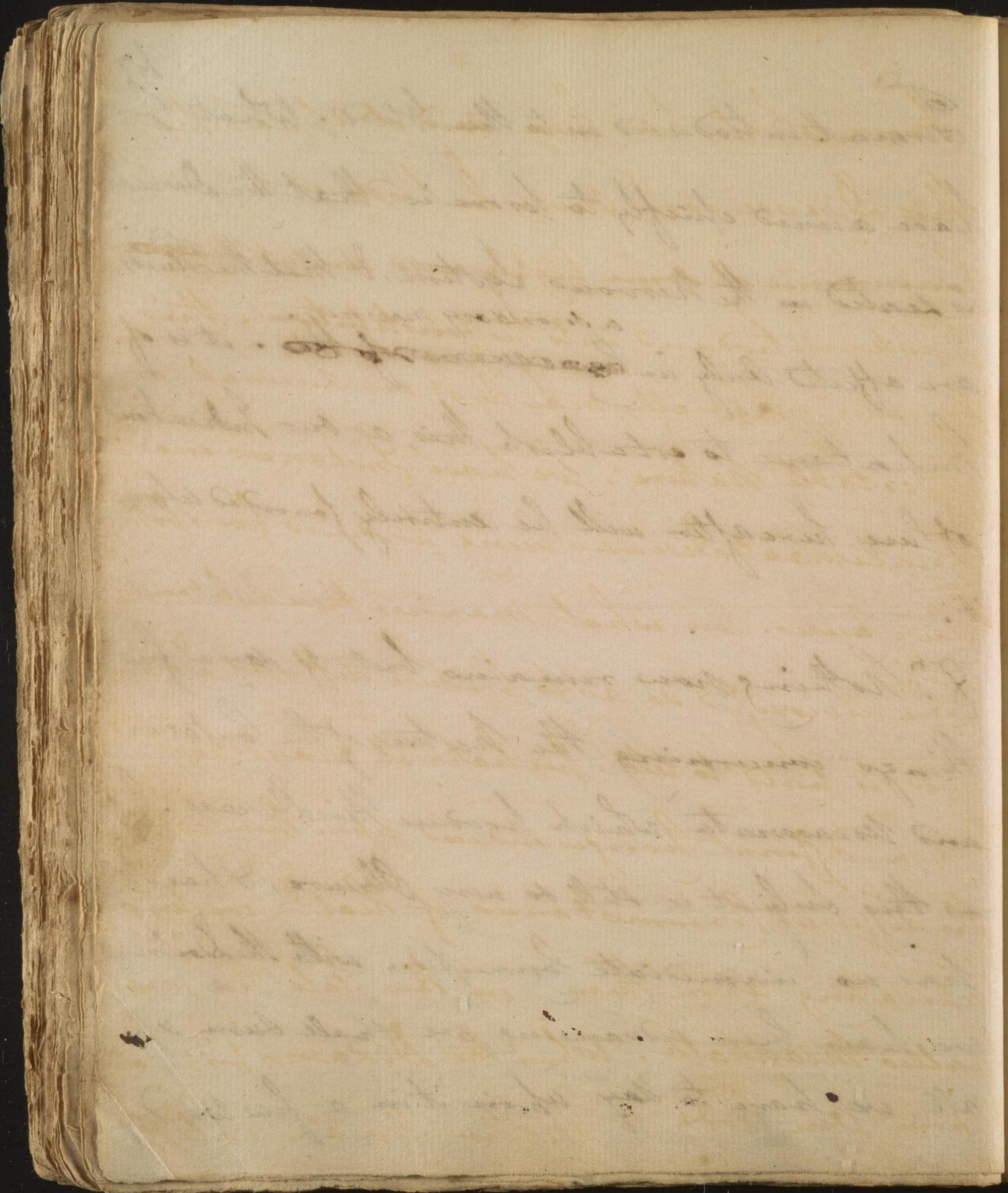


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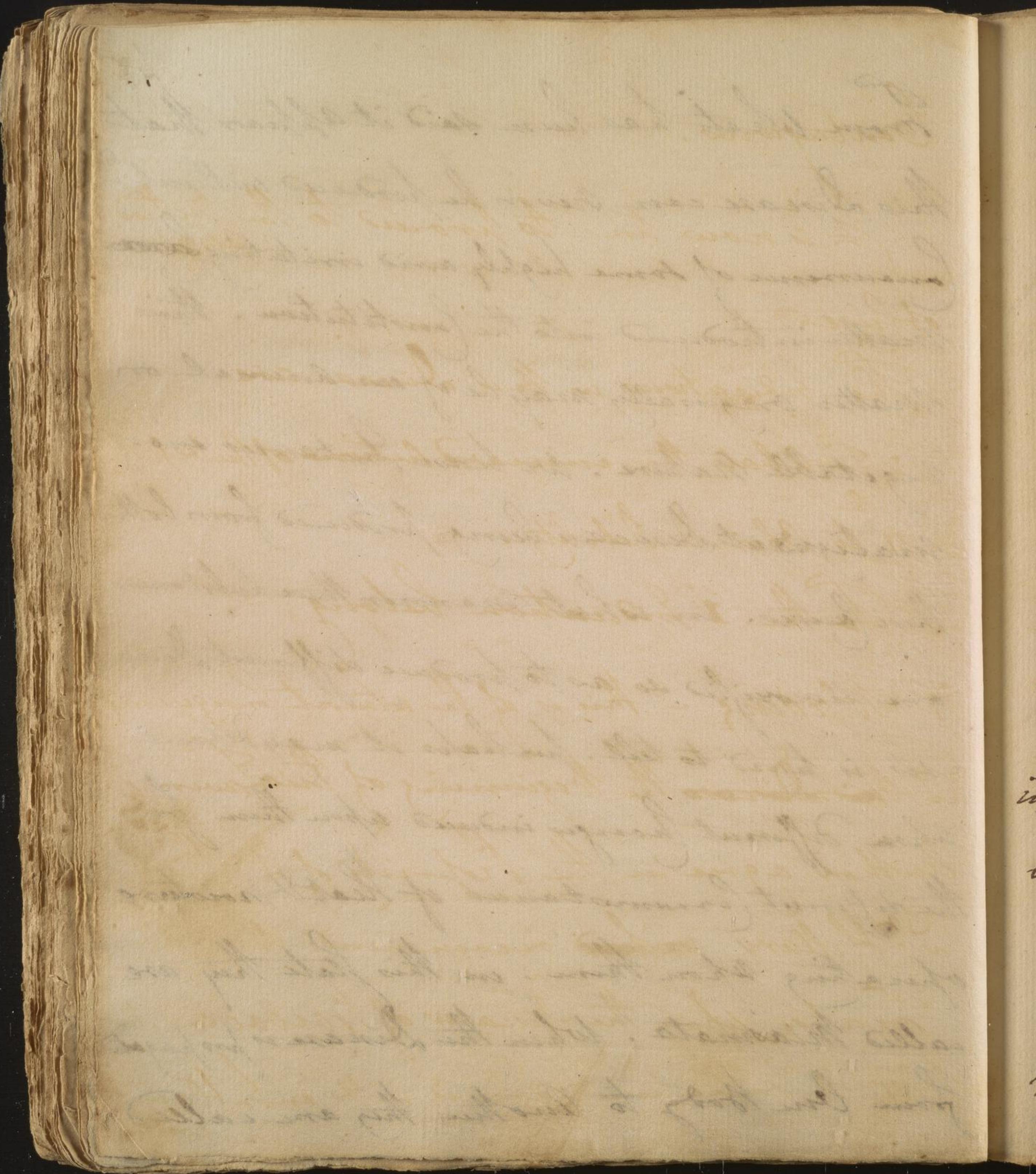
Continent introduced into the Blood. What I
have aimed chiefly to prove is, that the Disease
is seated in the nervous System, & that the Fluids
are affected only ~~in consequence of this~~ ^{a secondary manner}. it is of
Importance to establish this, as our Indications
of Cure hereafter will be entirely founded upon
it. -

8^o: Nothing now remains but to say a few
things concerning the nature of the Contagion
and Miasmata which produce this Disease. but
as this Subject is still so very obscure, & has it
has no immediate connection with the Doctrine
we have been advancing, we shall sum up
all we have to say upon it in a few words.



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From what has been said it appears that
this Disease can never be produced without
concurrence of some highly virile irritating ~~body~~
matter introduced into the Constitution. This
matter originally may be of an animal or
vegetable nature. we have Instances in
malignant Diseases being produced from both
these causes. in what manner those substances
are diversified so as to produce different disea-
ses is hard to tell. perhaps it may depend
upon different changes induced upon them from
the different Circumstances of heat & moisture
operating upon them. in this state they are
called Miasma. when the Disease is propagated
from one Body to another they are called



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Contagious.

It is now time to proceed to the Method
of Cure.

The Indications in this Disease are

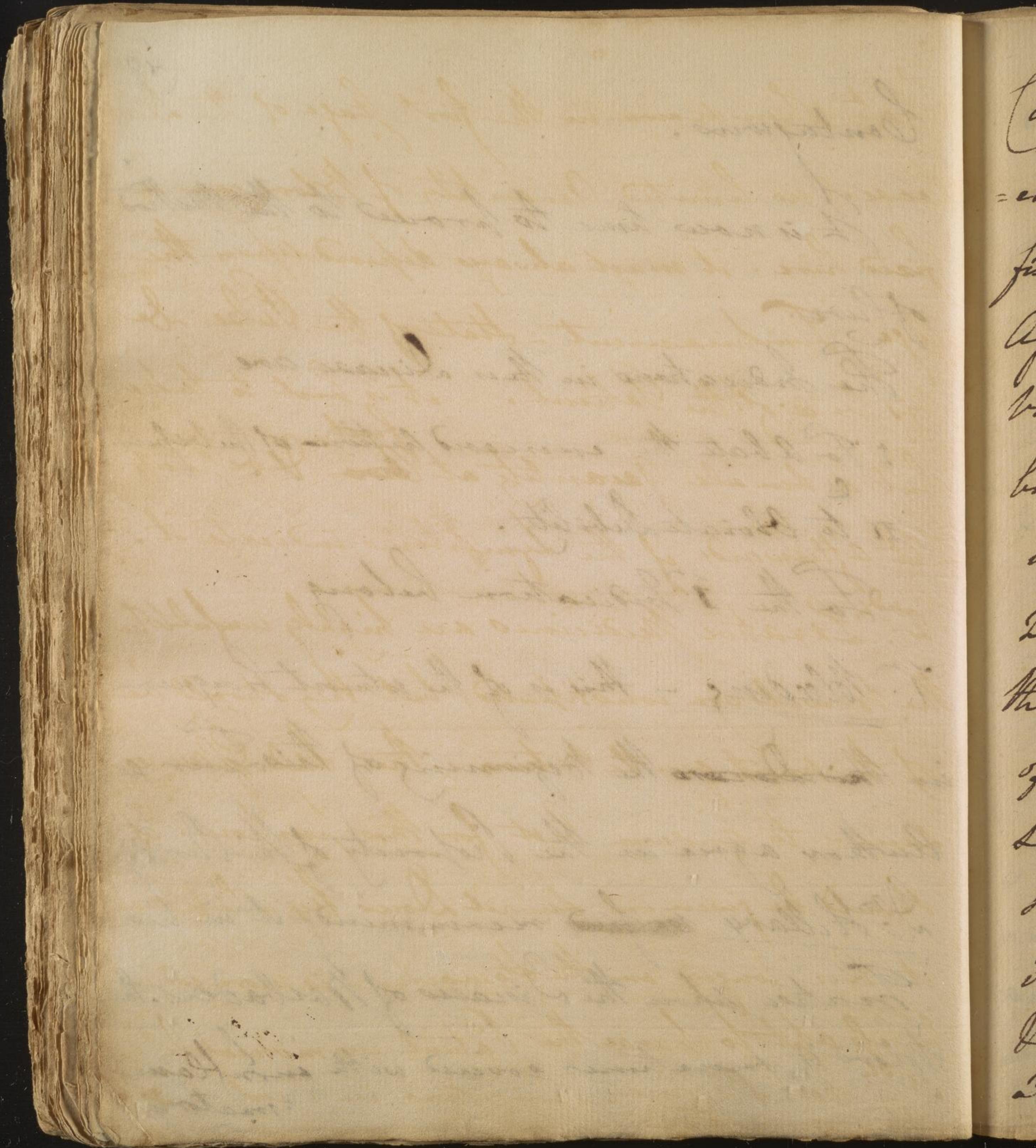
I To abate the increased action of the vessels.

II to obviate Debility.

To the Ist Indication belong

i: Bleeding - This is of the utmost consequence
in ~~This Disease~~ the beginning of this disorder. all
Authors agree in the Propriety of this Remedy.

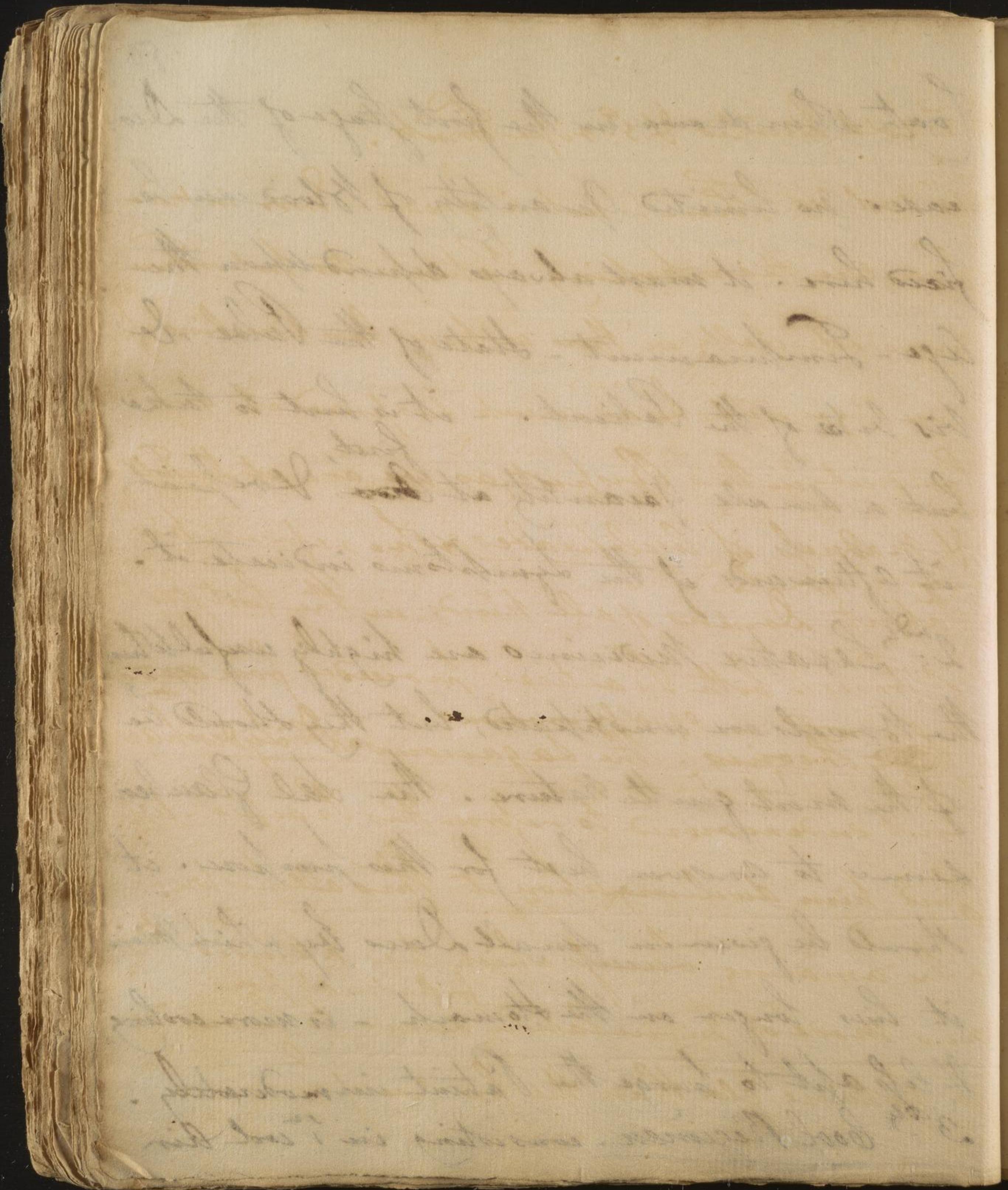
Dr. Hillary ~~recommends~~ recommends it in his
Treatise upon the Diseases of Barbadoes. the
Blood is sometimes covered with an inflam-
-matory



Court when drawn in the first stage of the Disease. no limited quantity of Blood can be fixed here. it must always depend upon the Age - Temperament - State of the Pulse & vis Vite of the Patient. - it is best to take first, but a small quantity at first. & repeat it afterward, if the Symptoms indicate it.

2^{ndly}: Laxative Medicines are highly useful when the Bowels are constipated; but they should be of the most gentle nature. the Sal Glauber seems to answer best for this purpose. it should be given in small Doses by which means it lies longer on the Stomach - is more cooling, & less apt to purge the Patient immoderately.

3^{rdly}: Cool Regimen. consisting in cool Air



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2^d: cold Drinks & 3^d: ripe Fruits.

in cool air. There is not a greater Error in modern Practice than exposing Patients too hot intemperies, more especially in those we have been describing. future Ages will be as much Surprised at our Conduct in this Respect, as we are at the folly & madness of Asclepiades, who refused his Patients Drinks of all kinds in the first stages of Fevers. both Practices proceeded from equally erroneous ~~theories~~ Theories. The Sagacious Dr. Lydenham

first endeavoured to reform this Practice. we find him dwelling upon it thro' all his writings.

The amazing Success which has attended the new mode of Inoculation for the small pox, seems to be owing to nothing else than the free use of y^e cool

* Si iam amplio Conclavi tenetus, quo multo
tempore et puram Aerem trahere possit, neque
multis vestimentis strangulandus, sed admodum
levibus tantum velardus est. Belon Lib: III Cap: 7.

(a) How far the cool Air may be of Service in
this Disease, the following Case, communicated
to me by my very worthy & ingenious Dr. Gark Physician
to St. Thomas's Hospital, will sufficiently demonstrate.
- in returning from the Havannah after the Reduction
of that place, a Soldier on Board of One of the
ports was seized with the Bilious Fever, & in spite
of all that could be done for him, the Disease ran
on to its last & worst Stage. As he appeared to be

Regimen, & not to any Improvements made
in the Medicines commonly given in that Dis-

ease, as my ~~very~~ ingenious friend & Country-
man Dr. Boston has fully demonstrated in

his Treatise lately published upon that subject.
[ca] bring in the Sentence on ^{the} opposite side here.]

I would therefore advise the Chamber win-
dows of Patients in the Bilious Fever, to be
kept constantly Open, & artificial Draughts
of Air to be introduced into it occasionally.

- they should likewise let up as much as
possible, & be covered with nothing but the light-
est Bed Cloaths. It would be of use besides,
this to Sprinkle the Floor of the Bed Chamber
every now & then with Water, or Vinegar which
by evaporating would induce a grateful coolness.

incurable, & began to grow offensive to the smell,
the Doctor ordered him to be brought, & laid

in order to
prevent his infecting the rest of the Crew, as he
took it for granted he could live only a few hours.
But to the great Surprise of the Doctor & every
one who saw him, in a little time he began
to revive — he was soon able to set up — & in
a few Days was perfectly recovered. I would be
[return to page 52nd line 6th]

in the Room, the Heat of which should always be rather below than above 60° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

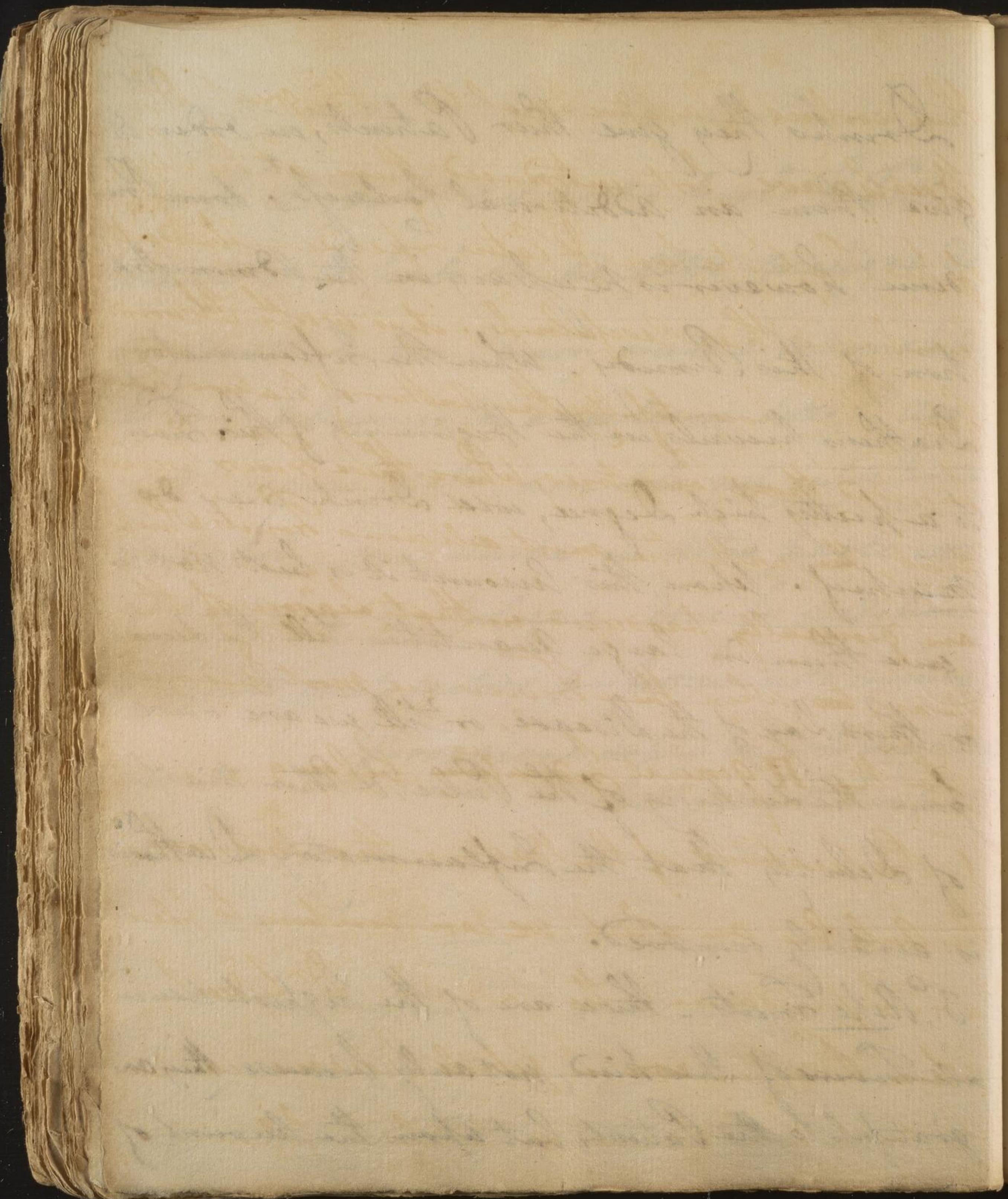
2nd Cold Drinks. Nothing can be more cruel, or ill-judged than to deprive the poor miserable Patients of that which they cry out so much for. How many Instances have we of the most remarkable Cures ~~of Cancer~~ being performed by a Draught of cold water! Why then do we oppose a Practice which Nature indicates, & which Experience justifies? We are, ^{lately} informed, that the Practice of giving cold Drinks in Malignant Tumors prevails so much in Italy, that it is a very common thing among the Physicians there to dissolve Ice in all the

* Si è visto nel nostro secolo le febbri
ardenti e le putride ed altre maligne di-
pendenti da un humor crudo e indomabile,
ceder felicemente, e resolversi sotto l'uso
dell' acqua gelata, non solo nel caldo clima
di Napoli, ma anche in altre parti ~~d'Italia~~
d'Italia, e in Bologna, dove ho medesimo
ò veduto questo metodo perfettamente riuscire.

Observazione supra beciuolo irregolare
Del Michele Rosa p: 25

Drinks they give their Patients, in order to give them an additional coolness*. Some Pre-
cure however is necessary in the Administra-
tion of this Remedy. When the Inflammatory
Diathesis prevails, in the Beginning of this Fever,
to a pretty high Degree, cold Drinks may do
mischief. Upon this Account it is best not to
give them in Large Quantities till the Second
or Third Day of the Disease, or till we are sure
from the Linking of the Pulse, & other Marks
of Debility that the Inflammatory Diathesis
is entirely removed. —

3^d Ripe Fruits - those are of the highest use in all Fevers of this kind, not only because they are grateful to the Patient, but upon the Account of



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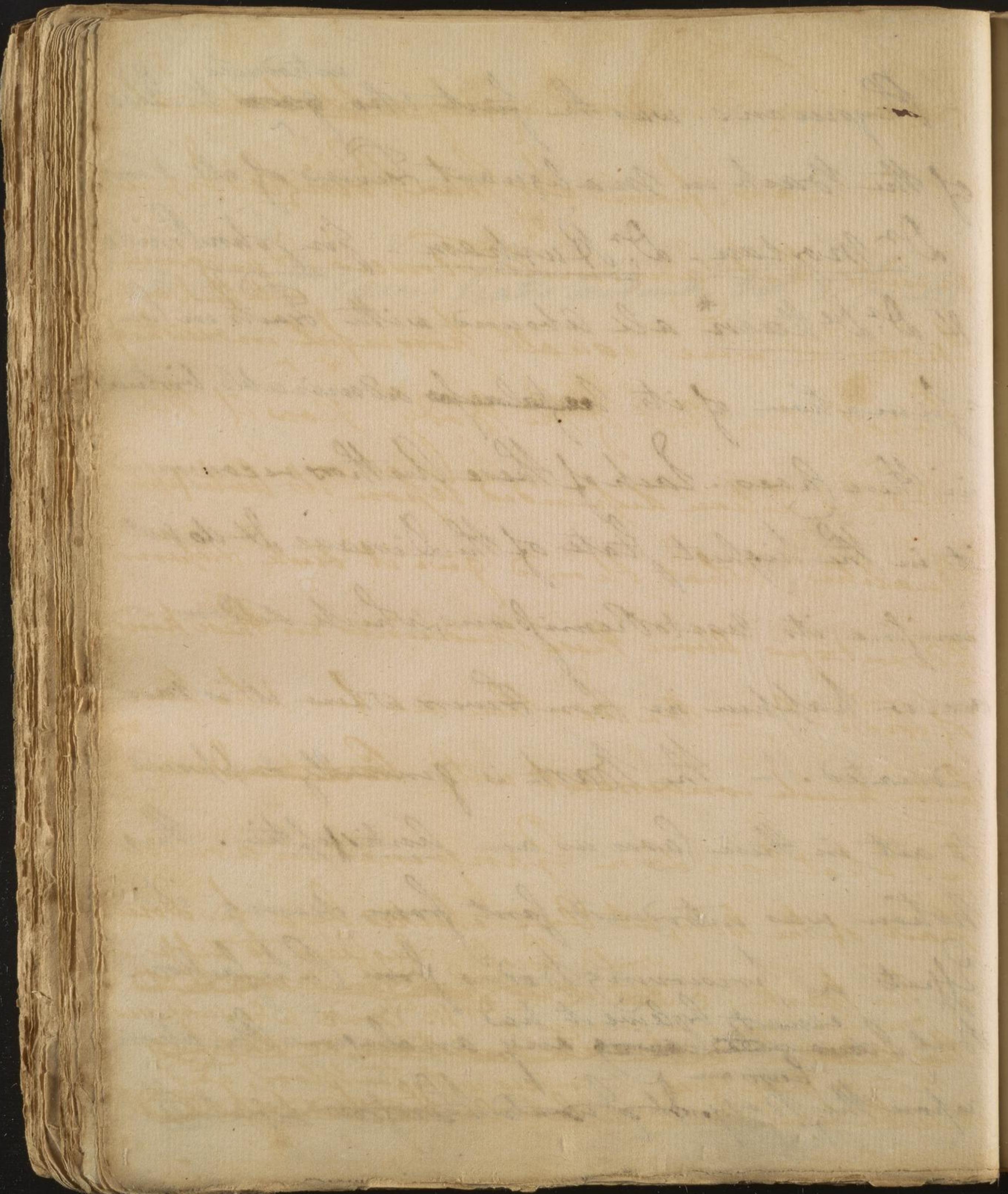
their cooling & laxative Qualities. The great Dr.
Boerhaave first introduced them at the Risque
of his Reputation, & later Experience abundantly
confirms their usefulness. it is worth observing
here how bountifully the Author of Nature has
provided those Countries, where these Fruits prevail
most, ~~the~~ with the most delicious Fruits which
are generally produced in that season of the
Year, ~~too~~ when these Fruits are most epidemic.

To the II general Indication belong
i: Preparations of the Back. This Medicine is
the Only one on which we can venture to place
any Dependence. the judicious Dr. Lydenham
whose Practice ~~was~~ in febrile Diseases, can never
be too much admired, nor too closely followed by

* See Dr. Hahn's Ratio Medendi vol 1 - p 26^r

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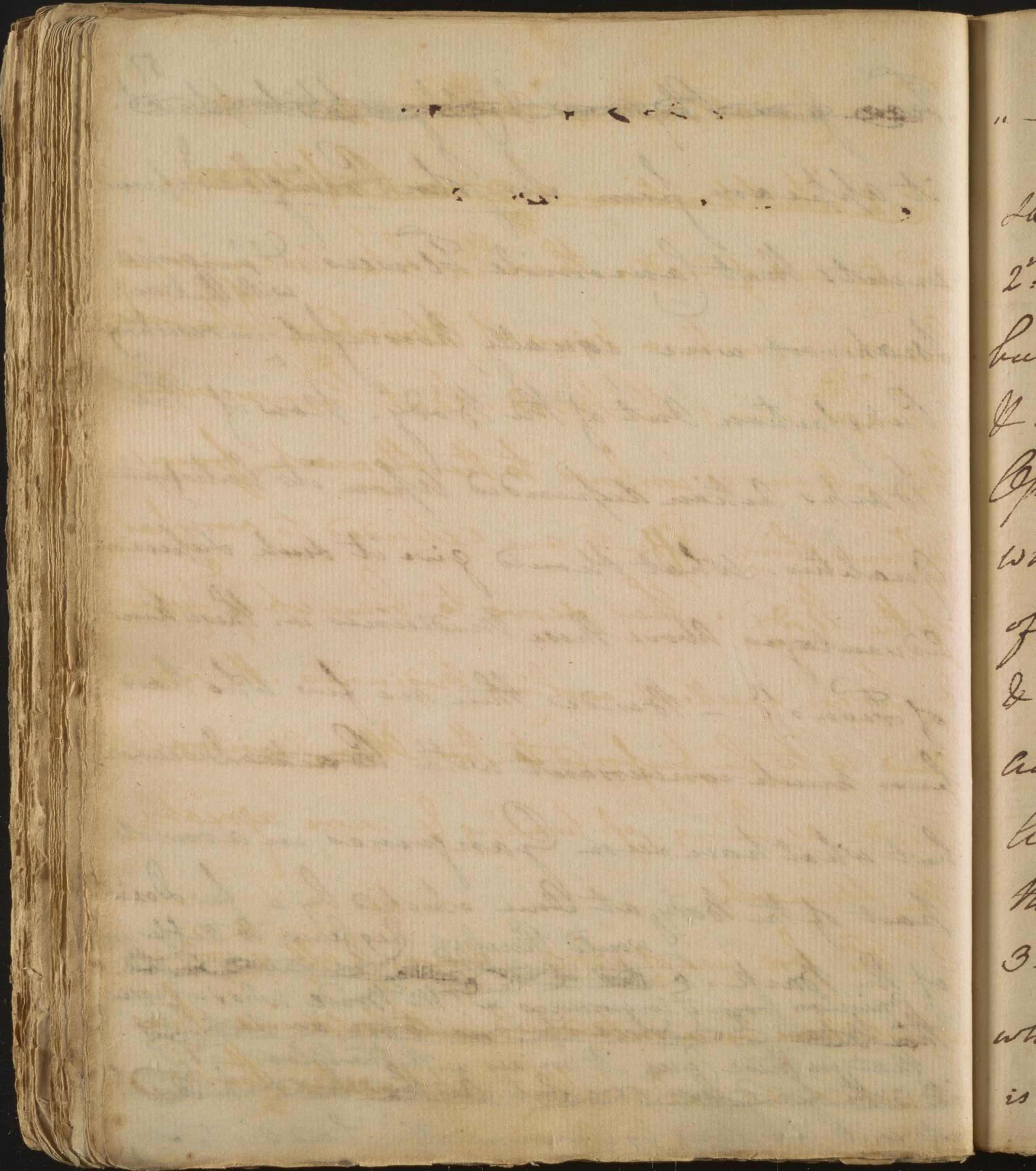
Physicians, was the first who introduced the use
of the Bark in malignant Tumors of all kinds.
Dr. Morton - Dr. Huxham - Jr John Pringle
& Dr. De la Roche* all abound with Facts in con-
firmation of its ~~re~~ admirable virtues
in these Cases. Each of these Authors recommend
it in the highest state of the Disease, & do not
confine its use to Remissions, which seldom or
never happen in those Tumors where it is most
indicated. - The Bark is generally supposed
to act in these Cases as an Antisepstic. This
notion was introduced first from seeing its
Effects in preserving Bodies from Putrefaction.
But I cannot believe it has ^{any} analogous Operation
upon the ^{Human} Body, & I would therefore object to



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it appears from Sir John Pringle's Experiments that Camomile Flowers, Virginia Snakeroot were equally powerful in resisting Putrefaction out of the Body. Now if the Bark's action depended upon its antiseptic qualities, what should give it such superior advantages above these medicines in these kind of cases? - Besides there are few who have been much conversant with Practick Diseases, but what have seen Gangrene, in a remote part of the Body, at one checked by a few doses of the Bark. ~~and indeed~~ I would therefore beg leave to differ in opinion from ~~my ingenuous~~ Dr. M'Graw, who supposes ~~the late~~ ~~the doctor discontinued, & left~~ that in these cases it mixes with the Blood, and ~~restores it to good life~~ ~~and a late doctor said~~ restores its consistence by communicating fluid air to it.



Codat Sedis Hippocratis Nov.

~~Local Antipathies and their Preparation.~~

2nd the use of acids. These in like manner have been given with a view of Oblviating Putrefaction, & coagulating the Blood. But their immediate Operation is confined to the Stomach, from whence their Effects are extended to every part of the Body. They serve to brace up ^{the} System, & prove excellent cooling Medicines. the vitriolic Acid is to be preferred to the Other Mineral Acids, as being less heating & more agreeable to the Stomach.

3rd The free use of wine. among all ^{the} Cordials which have been introduced into Medicine, there is none equal to this. it excites the vigour

* Diseases of the Army by: B. H.

of the Sensorium, & promotes a due Distribution of the Nervous Influence to every part of the Body. Of how great Use Wine is in the latter Stages of low malignant Fevers, Sir John Pringle has furnished us with some excellent Examples in his Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever.

The best wine in these Cases is Claret, or good Old Rode. the great Advantage of these Cordials is, that they revive & strengthen the Patient, without exciting any Heat or encreas-
ing the febrile Symptoms. the wine for the most part is given in too small Quantities to do Service.

pass on to page 66.th

* Treatise upon Fever & Infection.

The use of Blister in this Disease is ~~more~~
ambiguous than the exhibition of vomits. How
far they might prove of Service in its first stage
I shall not pretend to say, as I have never
seen them tried in the Beginning of the Disease.

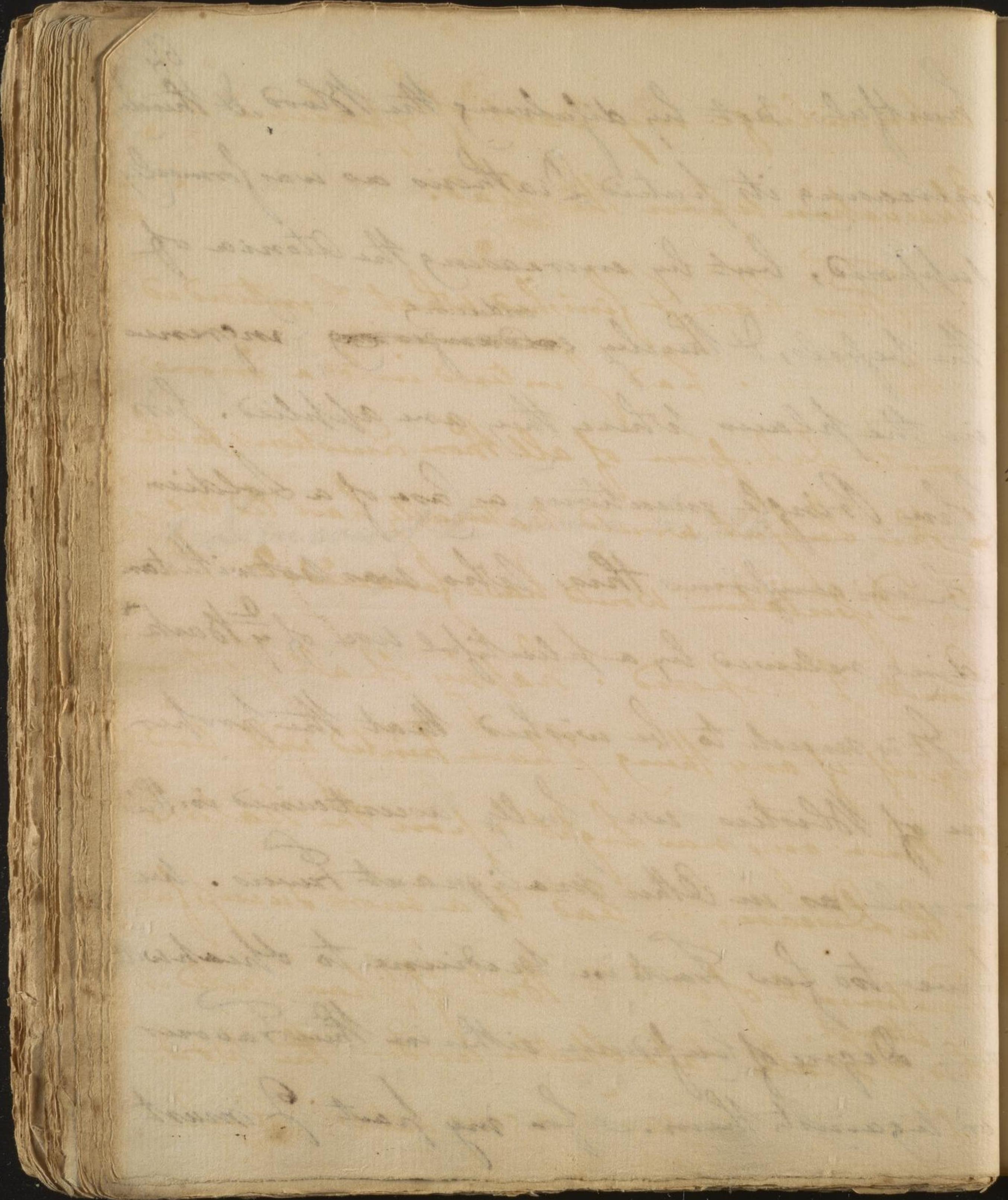
Dr Lind relates some remarkable Instances
of their Usefulness in the Beginning of the
Yellow Fever which was brought from Ame-
rica into England during the late war.*

But I am apt to think the Disease was
so changed from what it was originally, that
it would not do to apply this Practice universally
to all Climates. in the second Stage of the
Disease we have marked But they are evidently

* Diseases of the Army p: 320.

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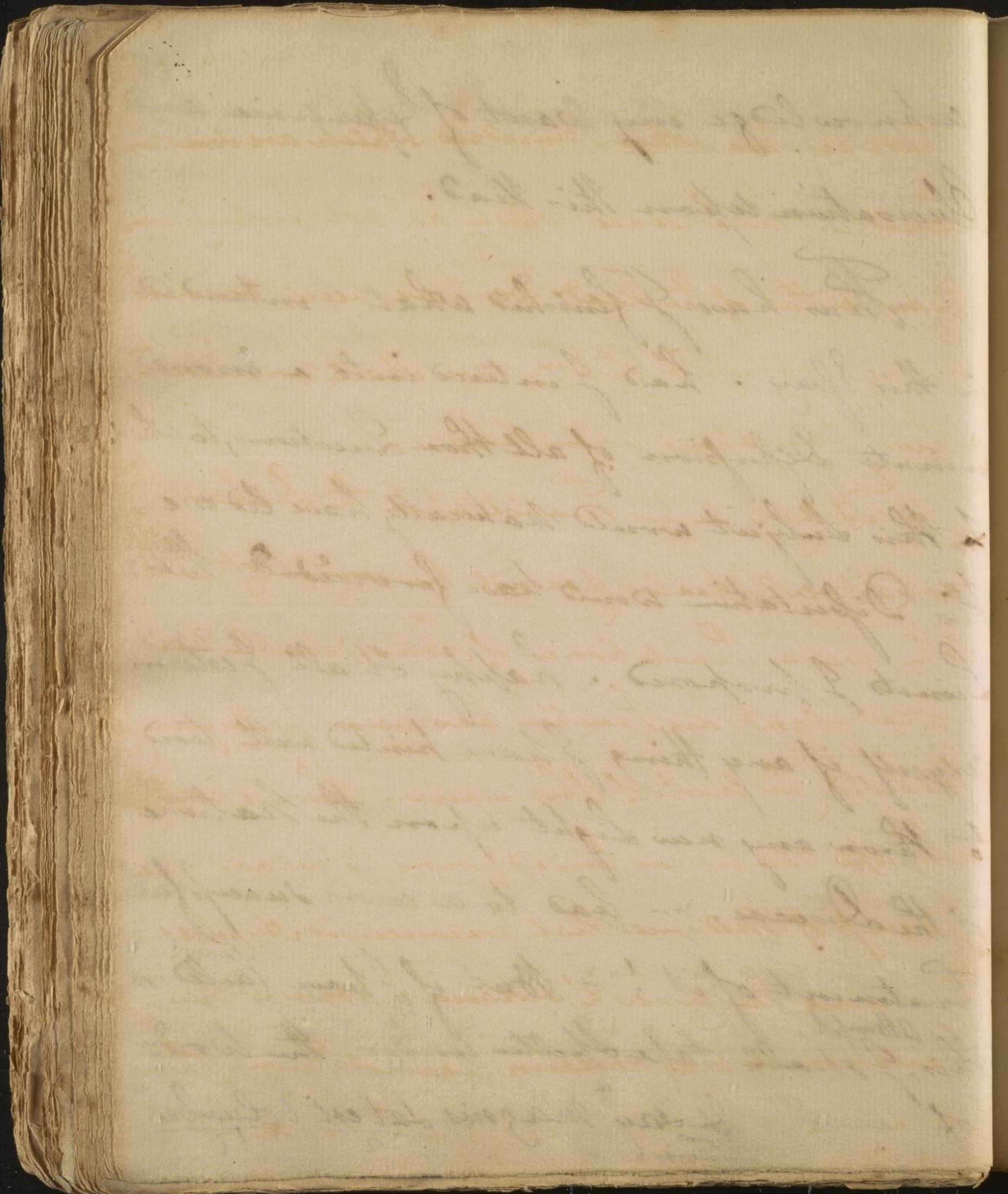
hurtful, not by dissolving the Blood, & thereby
increasing its putrid Diathesis as was formerly
supposed, but by increasing the Atonia of
the Vessels, & thereby ^{inducing} ~~dangerous~~ Gangrenous
in the places where they are applied. Sir
John Pringle mentions a Case of a Soldier
which confirms this, Who was notwithstanding
being relieved by a plentiful use of ^CBark*.
- It is much to be wished that the proper
use of Blistering was fully ascertained in this
as well as in other malignant Fevers. we
have too few Tools in Medicine to speak with
any Degree of Confidence either in their Favour
or against them. - For my part I must



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acknowledge my want of Experience and
Observation upon this Head. —

Thus have I finished what I intended
in this Essay. Had I entered into a more
minute Description of all those Questions, to which
the Subject would naturally have led me,
this Dissertation would have exceeded the
Limits I proposed. Happy shall I esteem
myself, if any thing I have hinted will tend
to throw any new light upon the nature
of the Disease, or lead to a more successful
Treatment of it! — But if I have failed in
this Attempt,
I shall take Shelter under the words
of I say "magnis lat est voluise"
Finis.

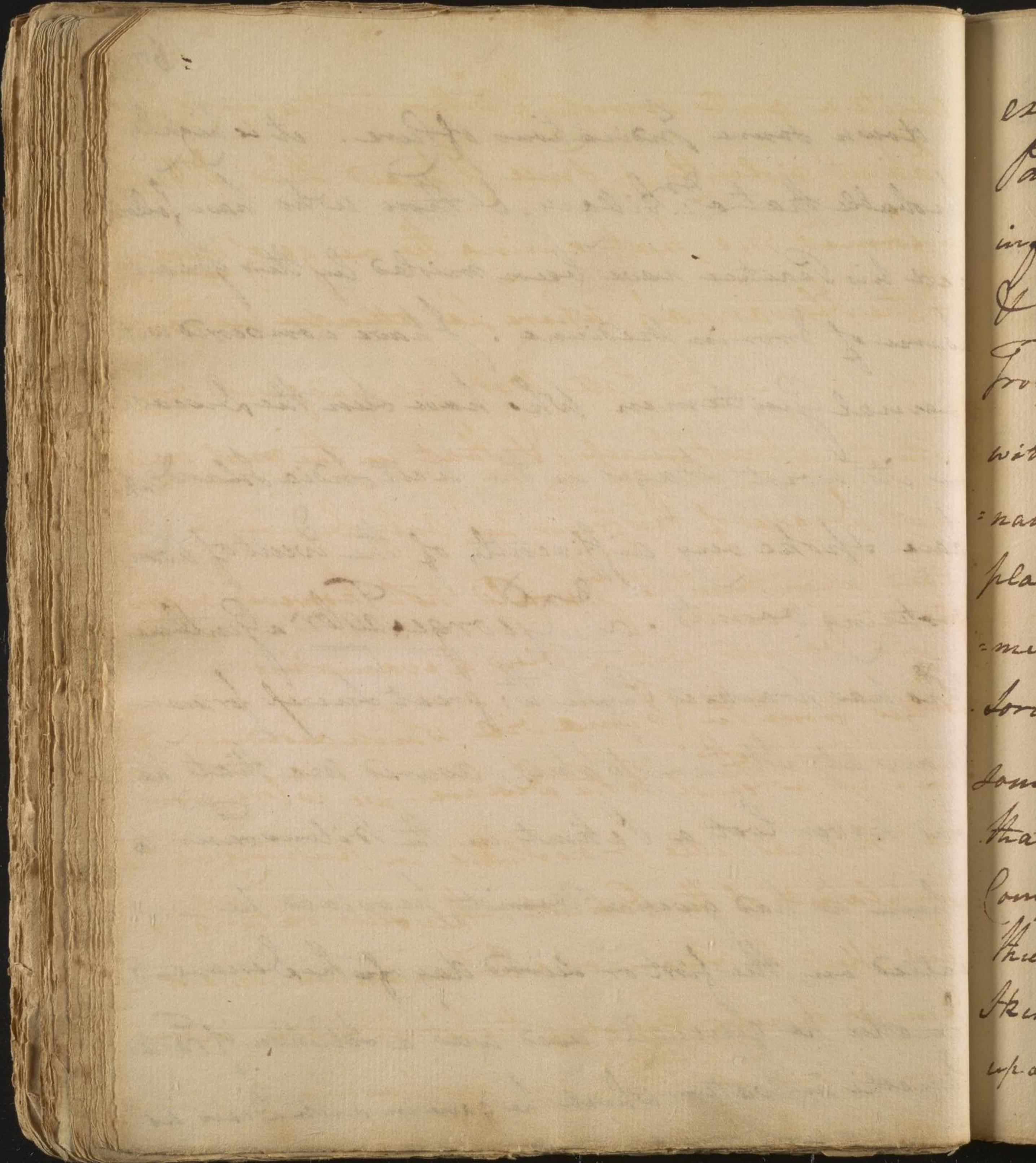


There are two other Remedies which are sometimes
ordered in this Disease which do not properly come
under either of the Heads we have been treating
of, viz: Vomits & Histeries. we shall conclude ^{the} w:
a few Observations upon them. -

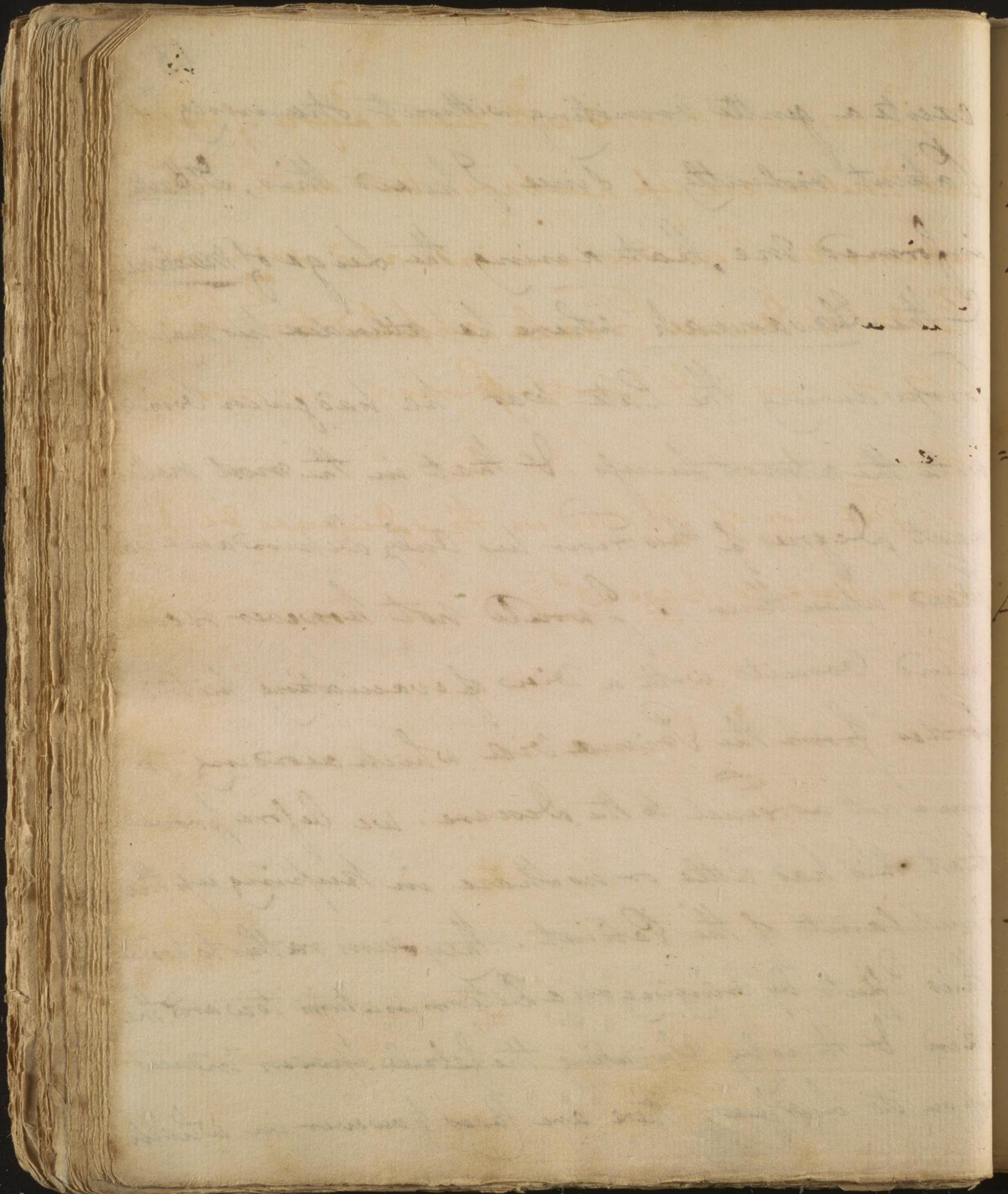
D. Gillary in his Treatise upon the Diseases of
Barbadoes speaks against the former of these &
as he was a Practitioner of considerable note
in that Island, his Practice has been pretty generally
followed by most of Physicians. There is nothing
perhaps that has tended more to retard the
Progress of Medicine than preconceived Hypotheses
concerning the Causes of Diseases, & however much
Practitioners may declaim against Theory, there
are few who ever prescribe anything without laying

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down some Indications of Cure. it is highly
probable that Dr. Biliary, & those who have follow-
ed his Practice have been misled by this great
source of Error in Medicine. I have conversed with
several Gentlemen who have seen the Disease
in its worst Stages in the West India Islands who
have spoke very differently of the want of Admi-
nistering vomits. Dr. George Taylor a Gentleman
who has practised Physick wth great success for many
Years at St. Christophers, assured me that he
had never lost a Patient in the Vilous Fever to
whom he had given a Vomit, provided he was
called on the first or second day of the Disease; the
emetick he generally used, was a Solution of Tartar
Emetick in water which he gave in such Doses as to



excite a gentle vomiting without straining the Patient violently. Since I heard this, Dr. Buck informed me, that during the Siege of Martinique & the Savannah where he attended his majesty's Troops during the late war, he had given Comits with the utmost success, & that, in the most malignant Degrees of this fever his only dependance was placed upon them. I would not however recommend Comits with a view of evacuating putrid bodies from the Prima via which according to some act as Leveel to the disease. we before proved that this has little or no share in rousing up the complaints of the Patient. They seem rather to produce their effects by bringing on a Determination toward the Skin, & thereby Oblviating the febrile Spasms induced upon its Surface. There are cases however in which

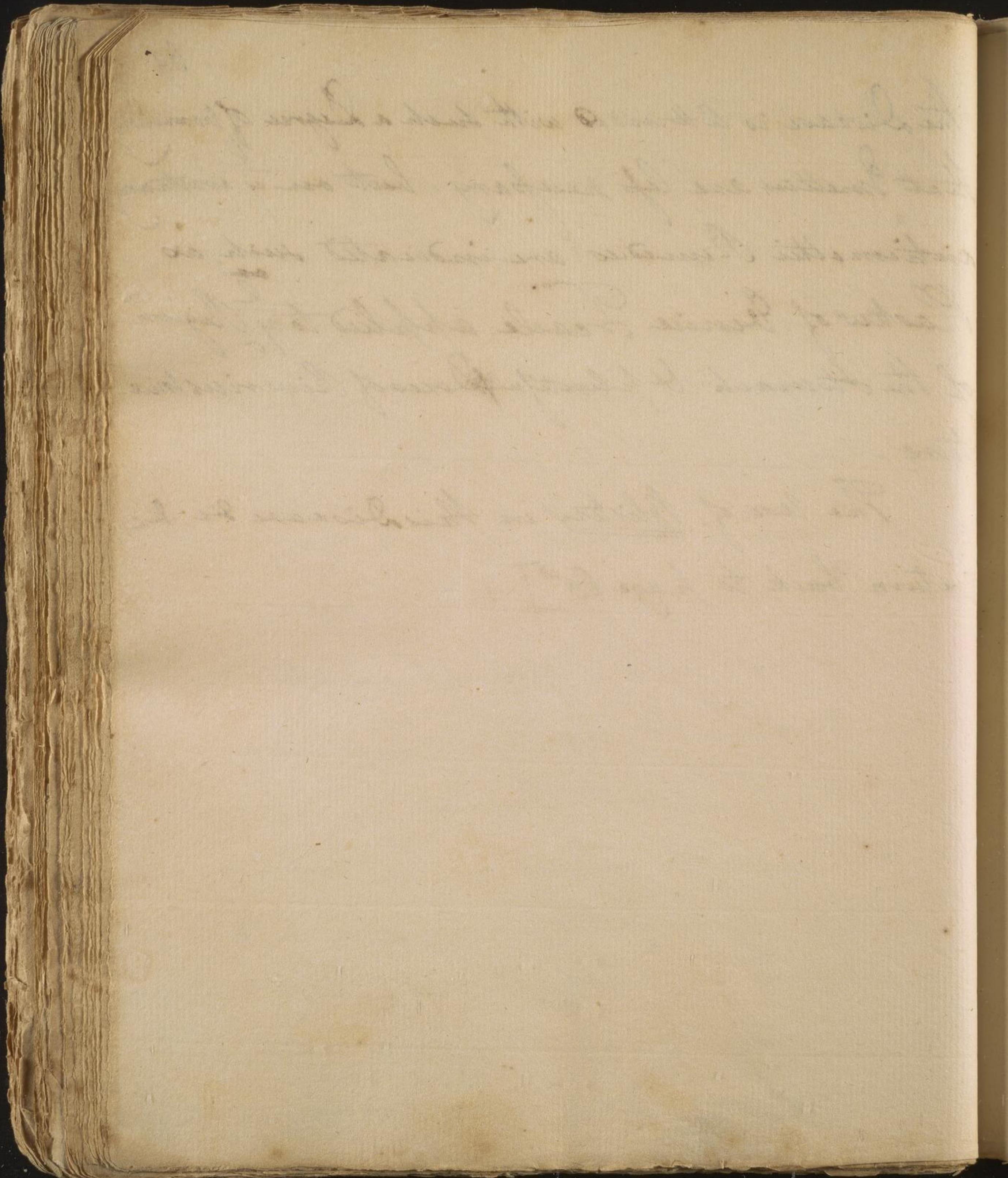


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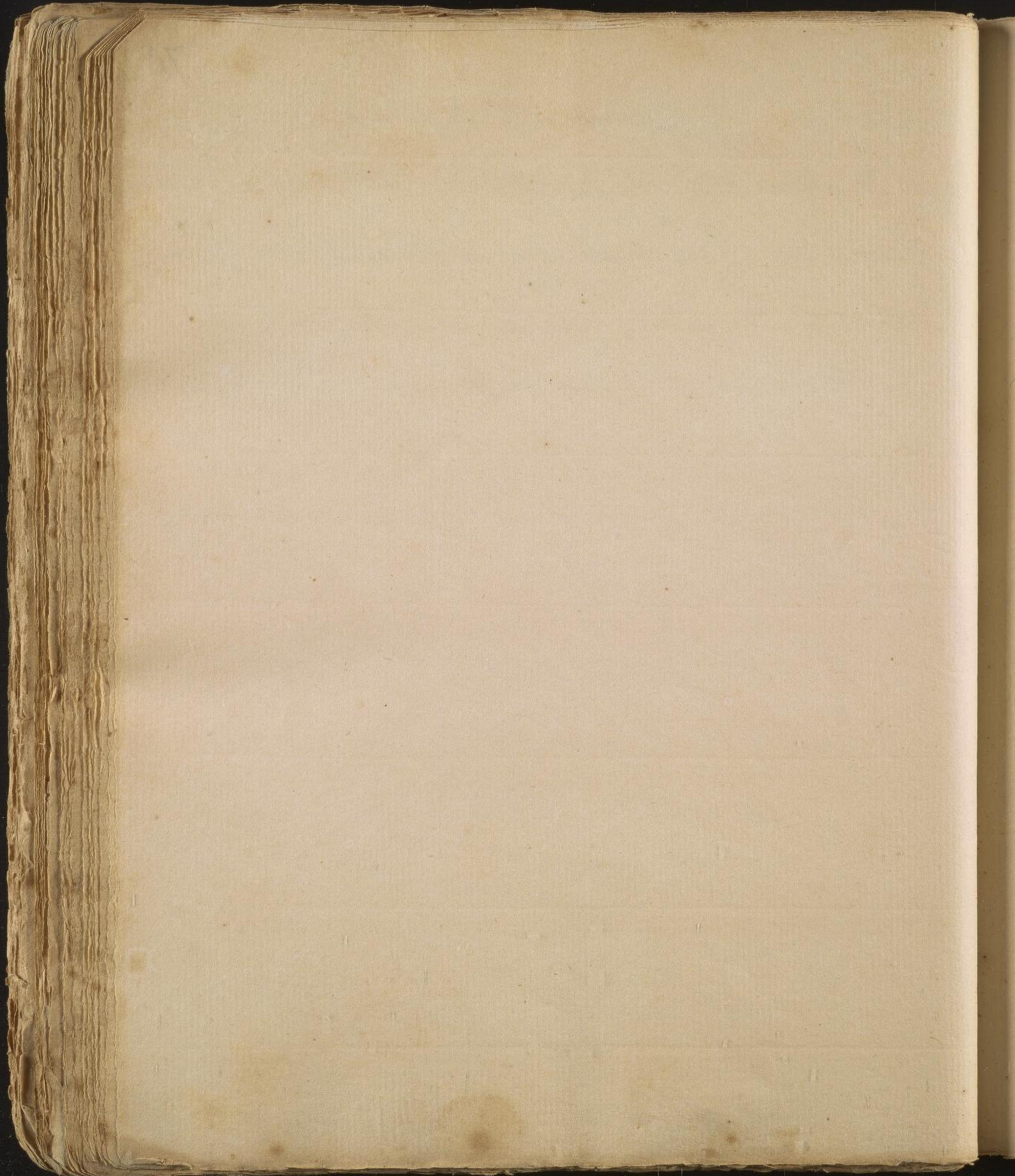
True

The Disease is attended with such a Degree of vomiting
that sometimes are ^lof necessary, but on ^lcontrary
antivomitive Remedies are indicated such as
Pastes of Venise Treacle applied to ^lRegion
of the Stomach, & plentiful Doses of Riverius mix-
ture. —

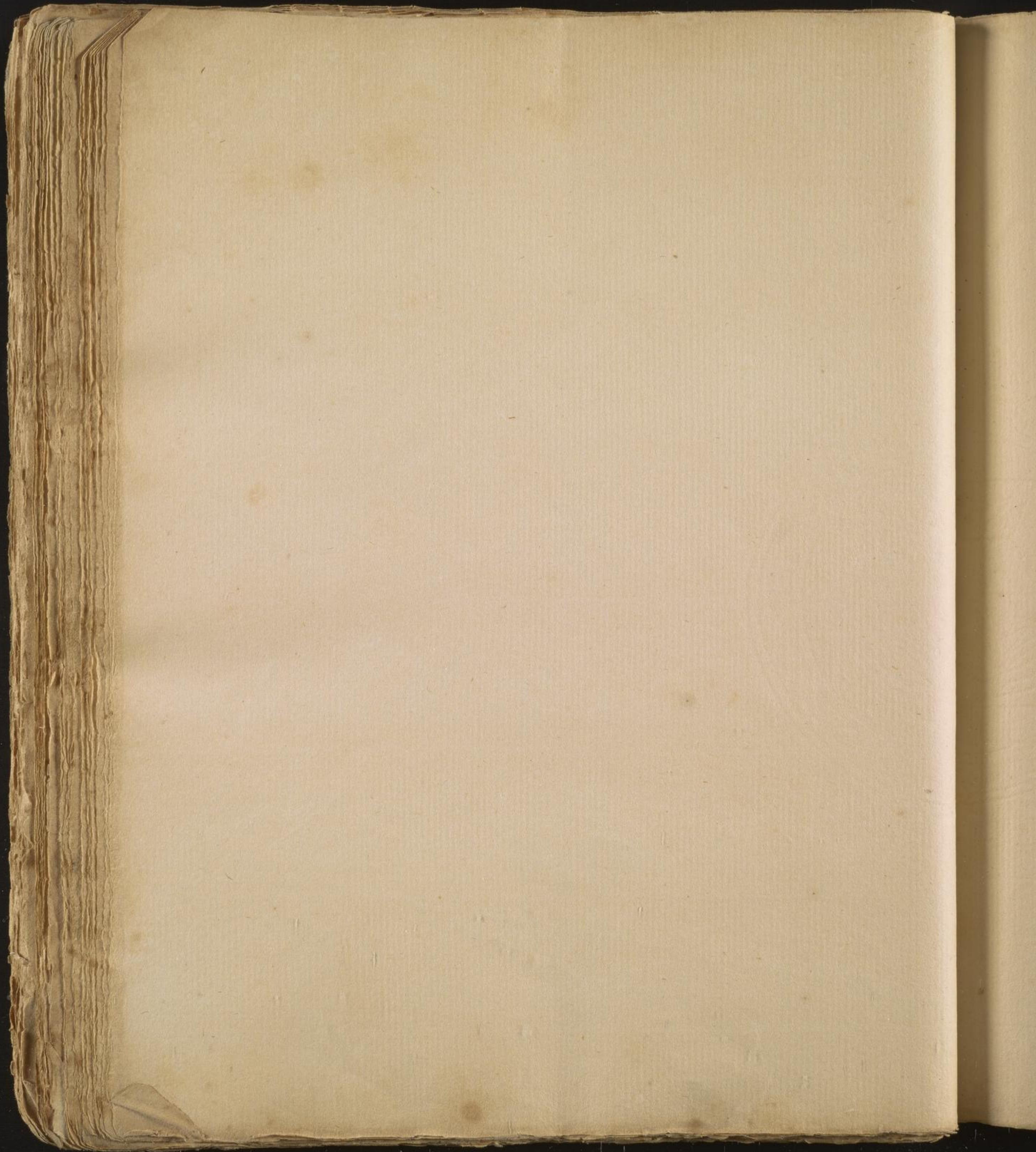
The use of Blisters in this Disease &c &c
[return back to page 63^o] .



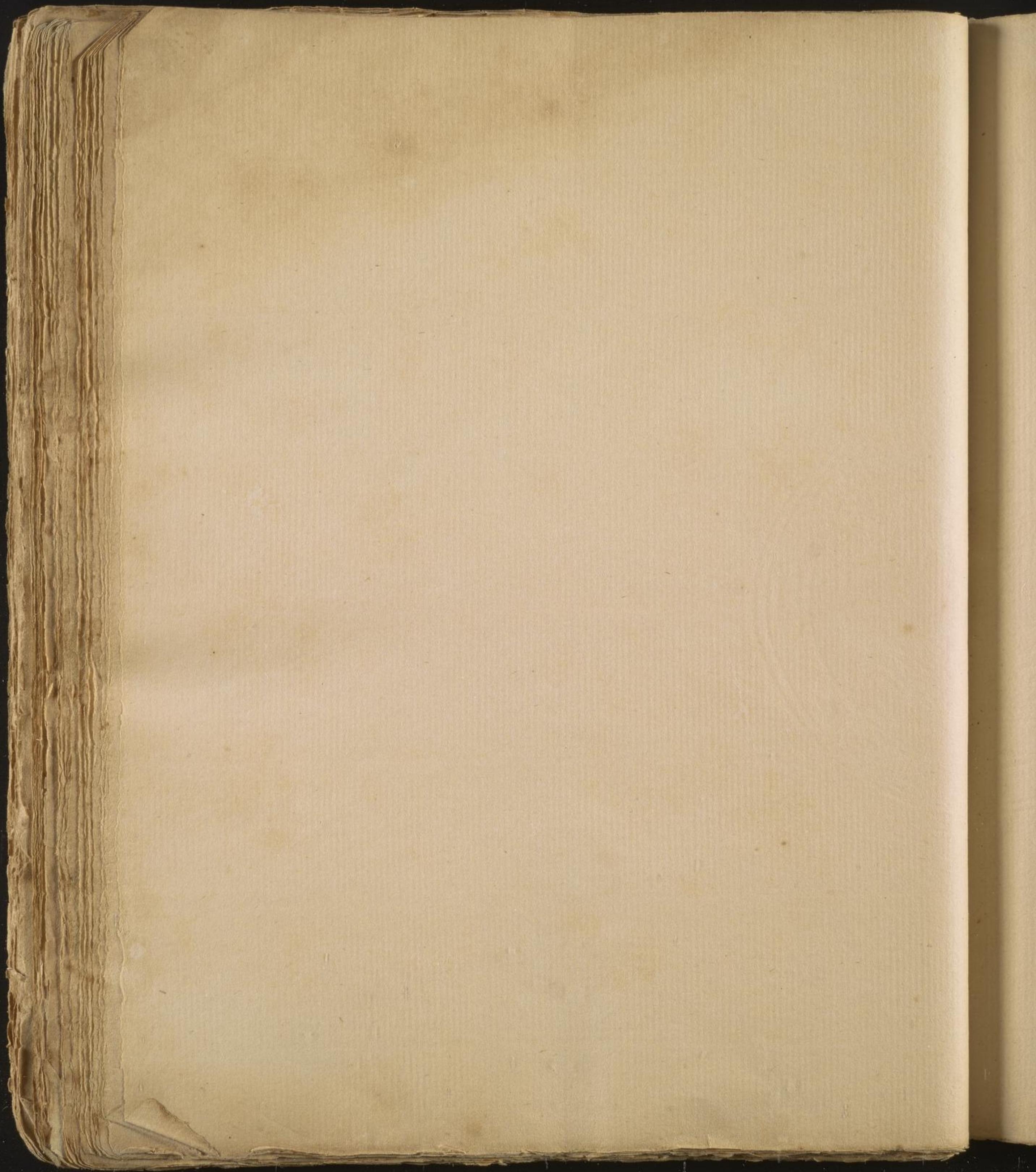
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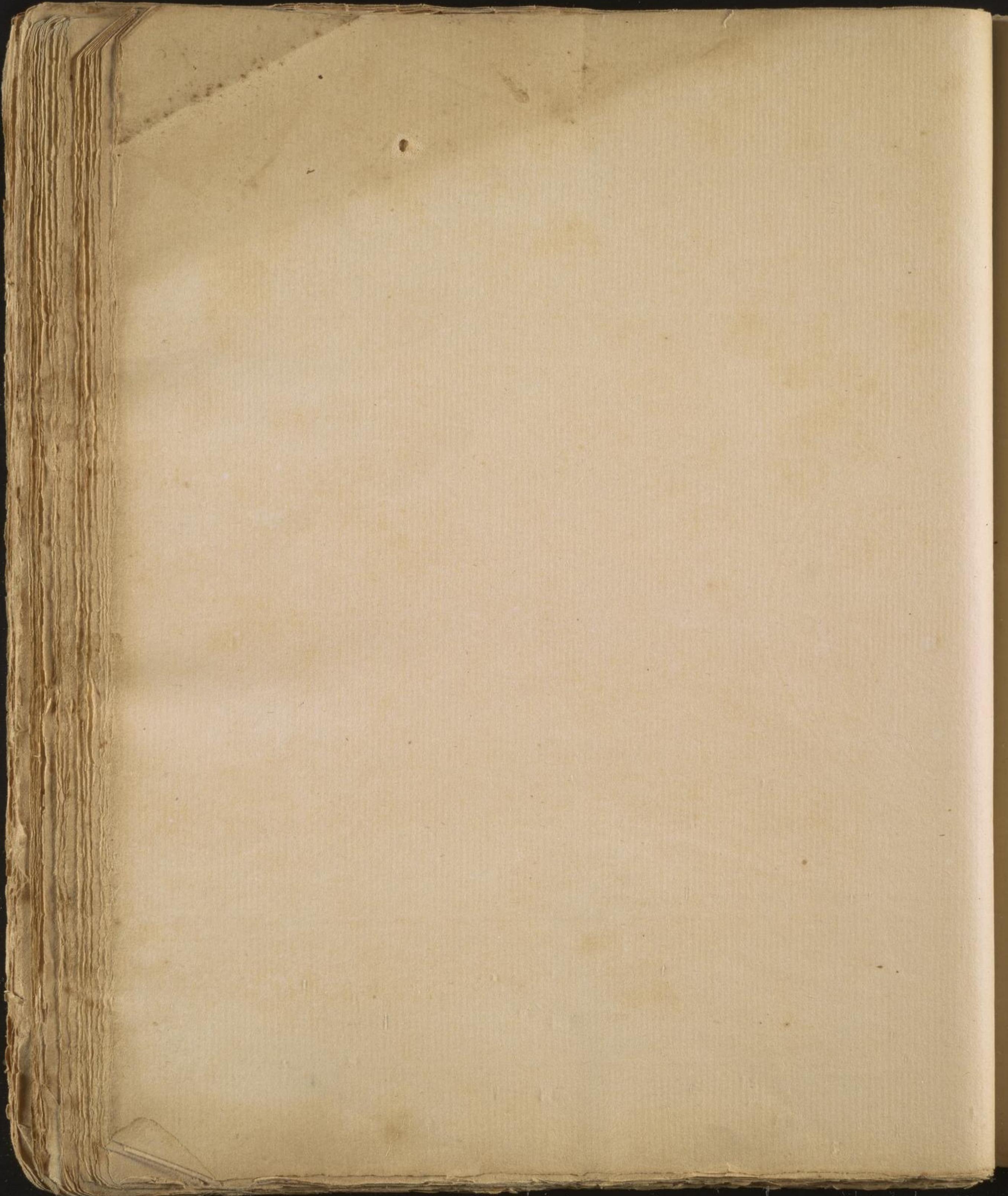
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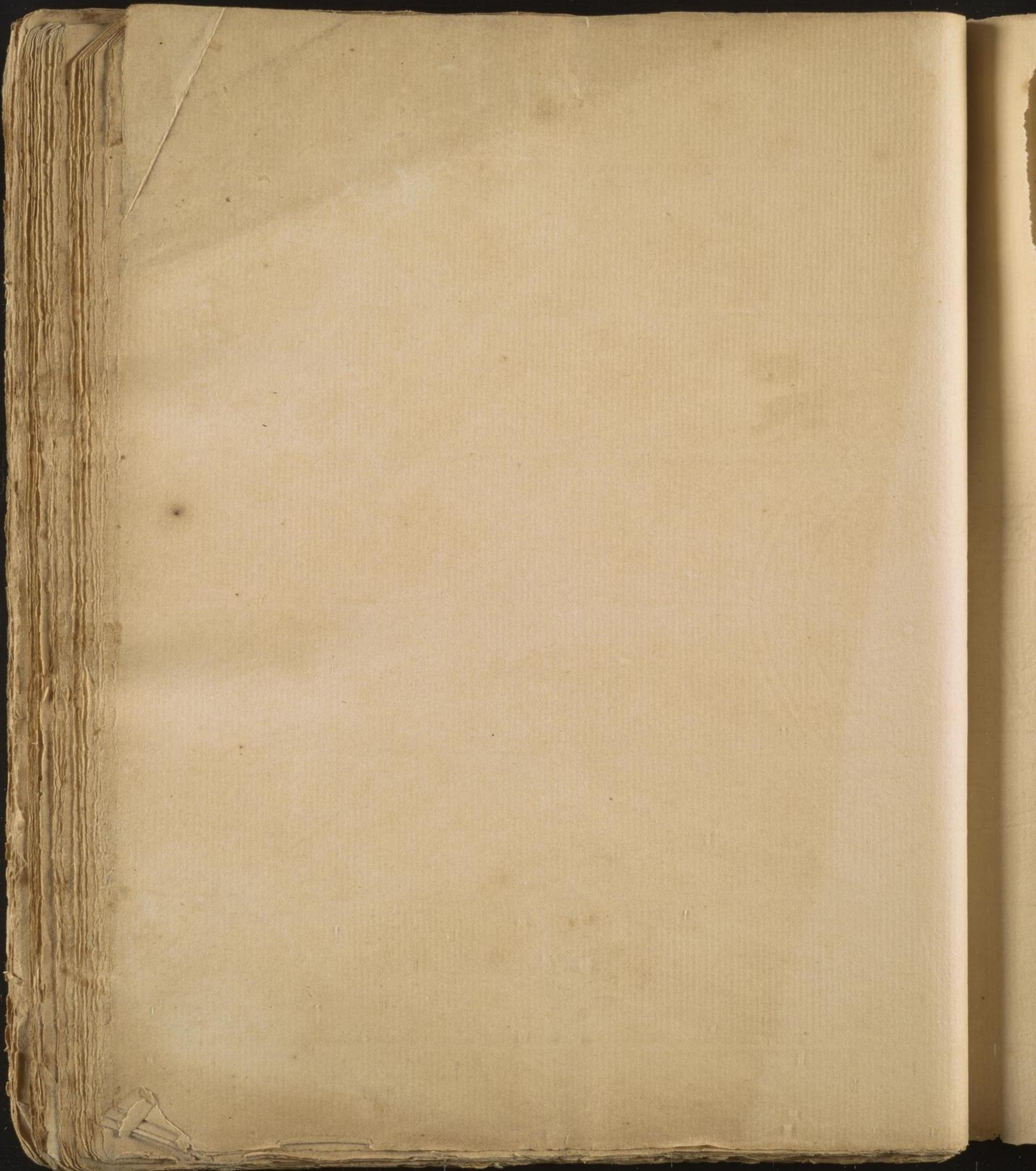
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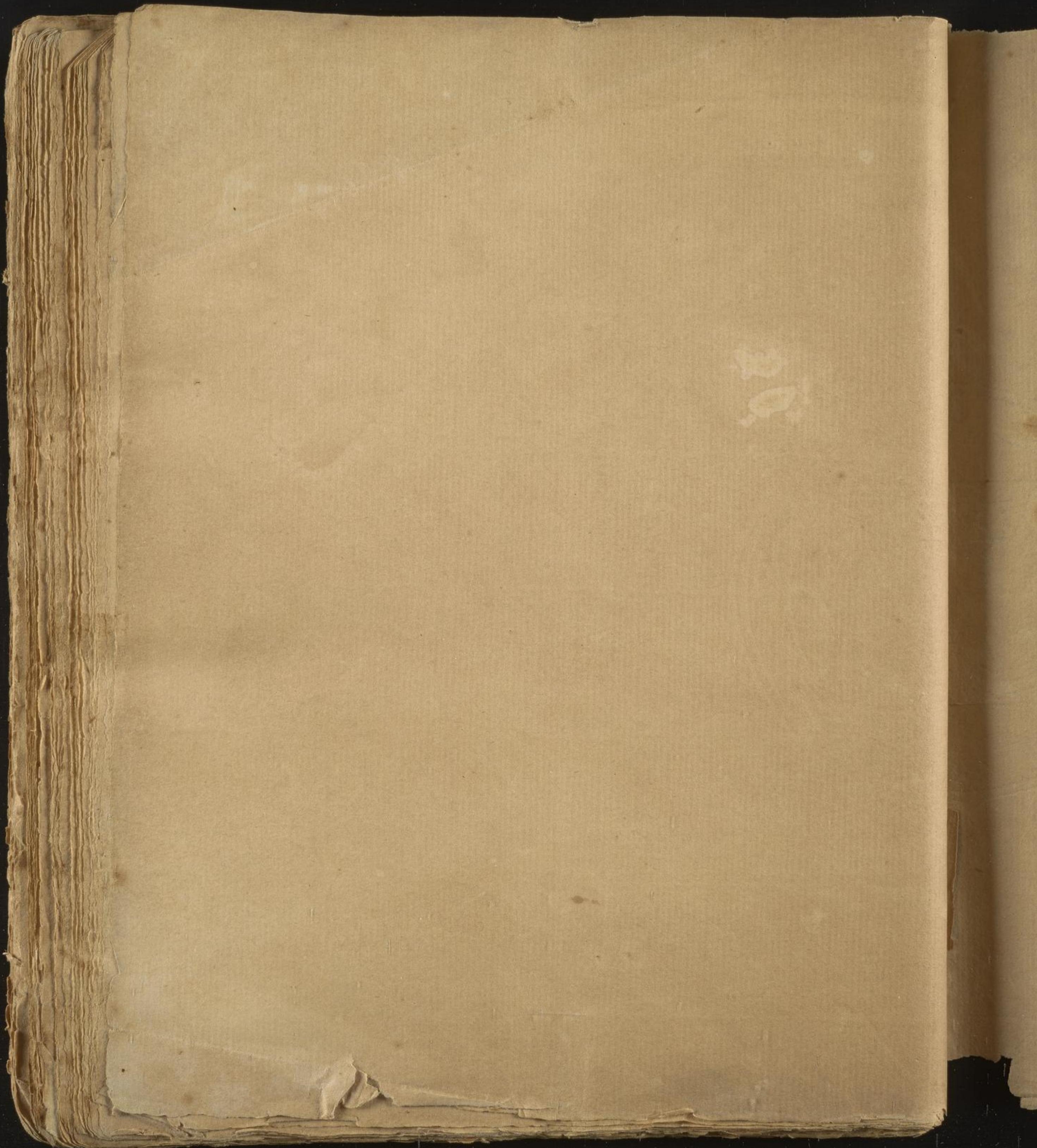
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